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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 705.—VOL. XIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

## FAT SHEPHERDS AND LEAN SHEPHERDS.

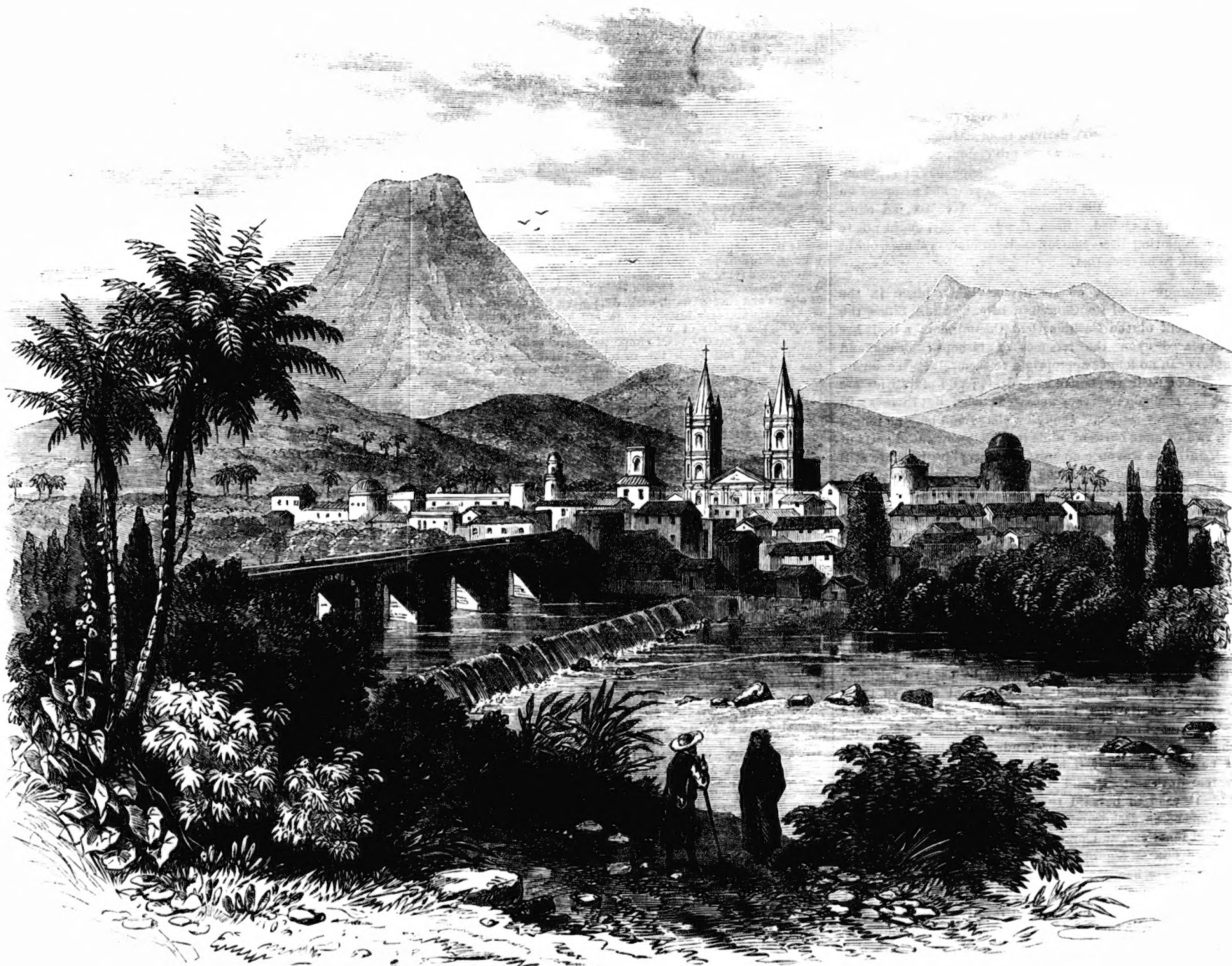
THERE are shepherds and shepherds: fat shepherds and lean shepherds; starved shepherds and overfed shepherds. In English pasture-fields ecclesiastic, we mean. Pharaoh's vision of the fat and lean kine is not inaptly represented in the Anglican pastorate, only with us the fat kine devour the lean, or, at all events, appropriate to themselves the lion's share of what ought to be a maintenance for the whole body.

Putting the Irish branch of the Church on one side, as under trial on its own special demerits, we fear it cannot be denied that the good things of this life are badly divided among the Anglican pastorate, and that therein lies danger. On one side we have, besides the bishops, deans, archdeacons, and canons, who, in addition to some of these offices and the salaries thereto attached, hold fat vicarages (in the Fens or elsewhere), who are clothed in fine linen, and who fare sumptuously every day; while on the other we have poor incumbents and still poorer curates, in threadbare cassocks—yea, even clothed in second-hand garments, with lean and hungry visages and starving families. This is not well; and right reverend prelates and other highly-paid Church dignitaries should see to it that matters are mended in this respect, lest they provoke an inquiry into the internal

and pecuniary arrangements of the Church that may lead to its abrogation altogether. There are examples for such an occurrence. Had the landowners of Great Britain consented to a modification of the corn laws, they might at this hour have been in enjoyment of some portion of protection. Had the Tories yielded an extension of the franchise a few years ago, household suffrage might not now have been the law of the land. Had the Irish Church consented to a more equitable distribution of her funds and the correction of some of the more glaring abuses she exhibits, disestablishment and disendowment might still have been questions of the future. Let the dignitaries and friends of the English Church take warning by these historical facts, and set their house in order while it is yet time. Clergymen are in the habit of talking of all who belong to their vocation as brethren; and it is natural to ask why one set of shepherds should fare so much better than the rest, if all shepherds be brothers. Fat, over-fed pastors ought to permit their poorer brethren to participate in the blessings yielded by the fertile fields they now monopolise. The starved ones should not always be kept on the cold and winter-shaded side of the bleak hills, while a few favoured mortals batten in the warm and fruitful valleys.

We desire to put in a plea for the lean shepherds, and we do so without prejudice to any opinion we may entertain as to the utility and justice of Church Establishments in general, a question which, we think, is pretty sure to come up for discussion on its merits ere long. We take the Church of England as it is—that is, as one of the existing institutions of the country, the economy of which we wish to see so regulated as that the Establishment shall best subserve the purposes for which it ostensibly exists. We think there are grave abuses, as well in the distribution of the funds as in the apportioning of the dignities of the Church; and, in the interests both of the community and of the Church itself, we are anxious that these abuses should be reformed.

The Church of England is a wealthy institution. She possesses ample funds, were they fairly apportioned, to maintain in comfort and decency all her ministers. But they are not fairly apportioned. While certain great prizes are monopolised by, comparatively a few individuals, the bulk of the clergy are left in a condition of miserable and disgraceful penury. The discrepancies in the incomes of different orders of pastors are so great as to be a glaring scandal. Between the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his £15,000 a year and a couple of palaces, to the Perpetual



GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA: AREQUIPA, PERU, ONE OF THE DESTROYED CITIES.



Curate—say, of East Kennett, Wilts (their names stand in close proximity in the *Clerical Directory*, and hence we select them as instances), with a gross official income of £40 a year and a house, the difference is too great to be justifiable on any rule of fair play whatever. And the Incumbent of East Kennett is only one instance of thousands similar that might be cited. We do not suppose for one moment that the occupant of that Wiltshire vicarage, or even any curate in employment, exists in these days on £40 a year. That is simply impossible. They must either have private means, or their incomes must be supplemented from other sources; and, of course, everyone knows that either or both of these conditions obtains in every such instance. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are "poor curates" and "poor incumbents" in England who have to live, dress like gentlemen, and maintain families on incomes which first-class artisans would scorn. These are educated men, too, who have gone through a laborious and costly course of training to fit them for the work they are appointed to perform. And all this takes place in presence of the further fact, that there are other clergymen, no whit the superior of their brethren in aught save the possession of "influence," who are in the enjoyment of thousands of pounds a year. Nay, so far are the highly-paid ministers of the Church—the fat shepherds—from being superior in diligence, piety, or learning to their poorer brethren, that, as a rule, it may be taken for granted that the richer the living the lazier the parson. Hence the phrases "working clergy" and "dignitaries of the Church" have come to hold a place in the clerical vocabulary. The ordinary Anglican curate—we take him as the type of the lean shepherds—is a patient, much-enduring, long-suffering, uncomplaining being, if he be not always a man of high intellect, keen perception, and broad views, or a perfect model of earnestness, devotion, and eloquence; but, seeing what he has to endure, it is no wonder that muttered grumbings are emanating from his order, and that some of the boldest spirits among the curates are beginning to talk of taking measures to obtain an improvement in their condition. Several letters to this purport have appeared in the newspapers lately, and are only the exceptional indications of a discontent and sense of injustice that must be widespread, and with which we are certain the general lay community will heartily sympathize. It is time for a man to complain when he is fain to clothe himself and his family in cast-off garments; when he is glad to be the object of charity; when he knows that the advertisements published by "Curates' Aid Societies," soliciting donations of money and old clothes, are issued in his behalf; and, moreover, he must be something more than human if he feels no pang of jealousy, no rankling sense of injustice, when he perceives on every side of him men who prate of him as a brother eagerly grasping at plurality of offices and living in luxury on from £1000 to £4000 a year (we are not here speaking of the bishops), derived from a fund that is supposed to be common to the whole profession. It was but the other day we had to record the circumstance that a clergyman already in the receipt of some £2300 a year had accepted an additional office in the Church, with, of course, an additional salary attached. Such things, we say, ought not to be; such glaring discrepancies, such scandalous abuses, ought forthwith to be remedied.

Some improvement, no doubt, has taken place in the internal economy of the Church in recent years. Since the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commission, a limit has been placed upon the incomes of bishops; deans and chapters can no longer appropriate to themselves the entire revenues of their respective cathedrals; and pluralities are much less common than they were wont to be. But there is still large scope for reform. Though a clergyman may no longer hold two or more cures of souls in widely-separated parts of the country, as was once an ordinary case, pluralities are still by no means unknown. A clergyman may hold a deanery, an archdeaconry, a canonry, or a prebendary in conjunction with a rich parish living. Now, the duties of deans, archdeacons, canons, and prebends must be of easy performance, or they could not well be discharged consistently with those involved in the position of a parish clergyman. And if they be so light as in no way to interfere with the holders' work in the cure of souls, might they not be abolished altogether, and the funds thus set at liberty devoted to augmenting the stipends of "poor curates" and "poor incumbents"? Might not the superfluous and unearned incomes of the fat shepherds be used to mitigate the poverty of their lean brethren, and so save them from the humiliations to which they are now subject? We do not know exactly what the duties of deans, archdeacons, canons, and prebends are; but they cannot be very onerous, if, indeed, the two latter orders have any real duties at all, and yet all these offices are highly paid. It used to be said that the best definition of the functions of an archdeacon was that he discharged archidiaconal functions, and probably no clearer definition could be given now as regards either that or any of the other offices we have named. If so, it becomes a question for consideration whether it might not be advisable to abolish all sinecure offices, or offices with merely nominal duties; to redistribute the funds of the Church in a more equitable way, so as to pay the real workers, and do away with the reproach of there being overpaid and underpaid, fat shepherds and lean shepherds, in the ecclesiastical pasture-grounds.

### TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ACCORDING to advices from Central America, published in the New York papers, Arica, Arequipa, Ilay, Iquique, Pasco, Juan-Cavelica, Ibarra, and numerous other towns of Peru and Ecuador, were totally destroyed by a succession of earthquakes, which lasted from the 13th to the 16th of August. One account states that the loss of life in Peru is estimated at 2000, and in Ecuador at 20,000. Most of the inhabitants of the Peruvian seaport town of Arica, and of Arequipa, chief town of the Peruvian littoral province of Arequipa, escaped with their lives. The loss of property is calculated at 300,000,000 dols. Great damage was also done to shipping on the coast. Mr. Billingham, a gentleman of British descent, resident at Iquique, and his family, have perished.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Philadelphia:—"Fearful earthquakes happened in Peru and Ecuador on Aug. 13. 25,000 to 30,000 lives were lost, and property destroyed to the amount of £60,000,000. The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Moquehu, Pisco, Arica, Tacunga, Ibarra, Tacna, and many others were destroyed. The huge tidal waves which followed wrecked many vessels, and, among others, the American steamers *Frononia* and *Waterer*, the Peruvian ship *America*, and the British ship *Chancellor*. The *Waterer* was carried half a mile inland. There was great suffering among the survivors."

The havoc, it is estimated, must at any rate have stretched over a distance of 1200 miles, from Ibarra, a town of Ecuador, fifty miles to the north-west of Quito, the capital of that Republic, and within less than a degree of the equatorial line, down to Iquique, a seaport and island in the southern provinces of Peru, in the 20th degree of south latitude. It is in this latter locality that Mr. Billingham and his family are reported to have perished. That gentleman has been erroneously designated as "the British Consul." But the only representative of her Majesty's Government at Iquique is Mr. Peter Nugent, an unpaid Vice-Consul. Mr. William Billingham discharged the same functions for the Argentine Republic.

Like Iquique, the towns of Tacna, Arica, and Ilay are on the sea; but Ibarra, Pasco, Moquehu, and Arequipa are inland cities, and they stand high among the clusters of those peaks of the double Cordillera, not a few of which are numbered amongst the most active volcanoes of this earth. Arequipa, the capital of the maritime Peruvian province of the same name, is commanded by the volcano of Misti, a mountain said to exceed the summit of Mont Blanc by 4000 ft. Pasco, or Cerro de Pasco, the most elevated city of the globe, rises above immense ravines to a height of from 13,000 ft. to 14,000 ft.—that is, to a level with the tops of the Jungfra and the Matterhorn. Ibarra, like her neighbour Quito, is encompassed all round by the snow-capped giants of both Sierras, and lies at the foot of the Imbabura, a burning mountain, by which, as Naples by Vesuvius, it is by turns fertilised and laid waste. There is hardly one of those places that has not its long record of eruptions and earthquakes; hardly one that has not its experience of showers of fire, floods of lava, clouds of ashes; of rocking mountains and heaving plains, of landslips rushing about men's ears, and chasms yawning before men's feet.

Arica has often been devastated by earthquakes; Arequipa, which is built on the slope of a volcano, has a similar history; Lima and Callao, which have now escaped, but which lie near the line of the convulsion, were once destroyed together, when 18,000 persons were buried in their ruins. It is inevitable that we should contemplate such a catastrophe through the medium of our own familiar ideas, and Humboldt has told us what it is for a European to feel his faith shaken in that immobility of the earth which is part of our experience and almost of our religion. But to the natives of Peru or Ecuador the phenomenon which seems so appalling to us must appear less terrible. It does not, apparently, distress them to hold by a tenure unusually precarious an existence of which they have hitherto not been able to make much. For all that, they are our fellow-men, with feelings like our own; and we cannot think without awe and sympathy of a catastrophe which involves tens of thousands of them in a swift destruction.

The *Times*, in its City article of Tuesday, says that "although it is believed that there has been great exaggeration in the news of the earthquakes, no doubt can be entertained that the disaster has been fatally extensive. As to the loss of life, it is impossible not to infer that a mistake has been made when the number that perished in the Republic of Ecuador, of which only two small towns, Ibarra and Tacunga—are mentioned as having been destroyed, is stated at 22,000, while in Peru, where several important cities were involved, it is only 2000. As regards the destruction of property to the amount of £60,000,000 sterling, the idea appears utterly improbable. South American towns, other than capital cities, admit of easy reconstruction, and whatever loss may really have occurred will probably be found to consist in the produce waiting transmission from the interior for shipment, or the imported merchandise lying in warehouses on the coast. Thus, in Arequipa, which is about a hundred miles inland, there may have been stores of alpaca and sheeps' wool, bark, &c.; while at the port of Iquique 55,000 quintals of nitrate of soda are known to have been destroyed, the worth of which, however, on the spot would be only about £20,000. Of imported merchandise, the loss of which would fall upon the merchants and manufacturers of this and the various other nations whence they were shipped, the greatest destruction will probably have been at the ports of Arica and Ilay—cotton and woollen goods being taken at the former, not only for the supply of the Peruvian city of Tacna, but also for the adjoining Republic of Bolivia, while the latter is the port of entry for Arequipa, where there is a population of about 60,000, and about half a dozen English and several German mercantile houses of importance. At Iquique, where the population is about 5000, there are also many foreigners acting as agents or representatives of houses in the nitrate of soda trade. That Arequipa should be the principal point of suffering is in accordance with precedent, since that city has been similarly destroyed four times within the last 800 years. At its last erection, however, it was built with the greatest care to resist the effects of these visitations; and the fact of its total destruction affords evidence of the violence of the present shock. As most of the inhabitants are reported to have escaped, it is possible their safety may have been due to the provision thus exercised."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, while admitting that the telegraphic account of the earthquake is suggestive of fearful calamity, says "we must take care not to form hasty conclusions as to particulars. The names of cities are obviously much confused. The shock appears to have been chiefly felt on that Peruvian coast which has been correctly described as the home of earthquakes. Iquique, in lat. S. 20 deg.; Arica, 18 deg.; Ilay, the port of Arica; Tacna, 18 deg.; Arequipa, 15 deg.; Pisco, 13 deg. (a little seaport town, not, we take it, the inland city of Pasco, nor Pasco, as has been suggested), are pretty clearly specified. Huancavelica, also mentioned, is in lat. 12 deg., and at some distance inland. All these are, comparatively speaking, within the same region. But the remaining intelligible names are those of Tacunga and Ibarra, cities of the Republic of Ecuador, nearly under the equinoctial line, and therefore about a thousand miles distant from the nearest of the Peruvian places above specified. It is a little strange that the same earthquake should have destroyed towns so distant without any reported effect on the vast and peopled tract between; still more strange that the intelligence of each separate visitation of a calamity affecting some 1500 miles of country, and occurring between Aug. 13 and 18 (in a region, too, almost destitute of communications), should have converged to as to reach New York less than a month afterwards, by Sept. 12."

OCTOGENARIAN M.P.s are likely to be in the next as well as in the present Parliament. Sir W. Verne at eighty-six, and Mr. Brocklehurst at eighty, retire; but Mr. Barrow at eighty-four again offers himself for South Nottingham, and Mr. Hadfield at eighty-one once more solicits the suffrages of the Sheffield electors. Colonel Cowell Stepany, who is eighty years of age, is a candidate for the representation of the Carmarthen boroughs.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor visited the camp at Lannemezan on Wednesday. His Majesty (the *Moniteur* says) was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Niel, and General Goyot. An immense crowd was present, including the Mayors and numerous inhabitants of 172 communes. The people and the soldiers vied with each other in greeting the Emperor with enthusiastic cheers. After a review of the troops, his Majesty gave a grand dinner to all the Generals and superior officers. Everywhere on his journey the Emperor was received in the most cordial and sympathetic manner by the inhabitants.

The observations made by the Emperor to the Generals who accompanied him to the railway station after leaving the camp of Châlons have been variously commented upon by the several journals. If his Majesty cannot open his mouth to utter the most moderate expressions without their being seized upon by the journals as indications of coming war, the Imperial reticence seems to be hardly less unfortunate. The Emperor's remarks are looked upon as extraordinary, and many people are of opinion that they are certainly no good augury of peace.

The Paris journals interpret King William's speech in a sense favourable to peace. A curious official note has been communicated to the Commissary of the Bourse. This document states that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Finance agree in considering that the speech referred solely to the events of 1866, and had no reference to present circumstances.

The election of a deputy for the Department of the Var has ended in the return of the Government candidate, M. Peyrac. M. Dufauré only polled 12,889 votes to his opponent's 17,441.

Indications of war are on the increase. "Before leaving the camp at Châlons," says the *Sicile*, "the Emperor presented each Colonel, in a case marked with his initials, a revolver of a new model, and ten weapons of the same kind are to be distributed amongst so many officers of each regiment, selected by lot." It is stated in one journal that agents of the French Government are at this moment in New York making large purchases of grain, salt meat, clothing, &c., and that orders will be issued for the prompt organisation of the Garde Mobile. According to the *Nord*, Marshal Niel laid before the Emperor at the council of Ministers, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the camps of instruction, 150,000 men, practised in every warlike manoeuvre, and exercised in the use of the new rifles, are ready for action *aujourd'hui*.

The printers of Marseilles are on strike, and the papers published there find themselves in consequence somewhat awkwardly placed. Some cannot appear at all, or appear only in blank; others are reduced to half their usual size. The strike was only partial at the commencement, and lots were drawn to decide which printing-office should be first placed under interdict. The claims of the men not having been conceded, the measure has now become general, and all work has ceased.

#### SPAIN.

The journals of Cadiz publish a circular of the Governor announcing the appearance of a band of one hundred insurgents in the mountains near Ronda, in the province of Granada. Fresh armed bands have made their appearance in Andalusia, levying contributions from the inhabitants, but paying regularly for their bread, wine, and meat.

The Government has offered to contribute a contingent of 30,000 soldiers to serve as a garrison for Rome in the event of a war between France and Prussia.

The Treasury is in a very exhausted condition. In most of the provinces the officials are irregularly paid, and arrears varying from two to three months are due to them.

The ex-King of Naples, Francis II., has conferred the Grand Cross of the order of St. Januarius upon the President of the Council and the Ministers of State and Finance.

#### ITALY.

The Government has decided to take vigorous steps to restore public order, and to repress the crimes and disorders which have lately been of frequent occurrence in the Romagna. General Escoffier will be appointed Military Commandant at Ravenna, and will also discharge the functions of Prefect. He will have power to extend the stringent military measures which he is authorised to carry out there to other provinces of the Romagna wherever the public safety should appear to be endangered.

#### BELGIUM.

The International Workmen's Congress at Brussels was closed on Sunday by a speech from President Dupont, of London. An address from the German branches was read, which declares, among other things, that a war between France and Germany must be regarded as a civil war for the profit of Russia. It concludes as follows:—"The International Association calls upon working men to pronounce against war, to oppose it by all the means in their power, to refuse to countenance assassination, and to organise a propaganda for the education of the poor." The delegates assembled in executive session and adopted the following resolution:—"The International Workmen's Congress recommends working men to abstain from all work in the event of war breaking out in their respective countries. The congress reckons upon the solidarity of working men of all countries for this strike of the people against war."

#### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, challenged, as it were, by an address of the Rector of the University of Kiel to express himself on the question of peace or war, said that he could not see throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace. And his Majesty added that he made this announcement in order to allay any apprehension on the subject. The King, however, is stated to have said something to the effect that he could entertain no apprehension of war when he saw himself surrounded by brave men ready to fight their country's battles.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet was opened on Wednesday. The law for recruiting the Hungarian army in 1868, having lately received the sanction of the Emperor, has been published.

M. Vukovitch, who was Minister of Justice during the insurrectionary war of 1849, and has been living in exile ever since, has returned to this country, in order to take his seat in the Lower House, to which he has recently been elected.

The report that the Government has sequestered the Hungarian estates of Prince Karageorgovich, on the requisition of the Serbian Government, is fully confirmed.

The Croatian Diet, which has just been opened, has resolved to send an address of condolence to the Serbian Skuptschina on account of the assassination of Prince Michael.

#### RUSSIA.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 12th inst., the Czar has not given his sanction to the treaty of peace which had recently been concluded between the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan and the Emir of Bokhara, whose death was announced last week.

#### ROUMANIA.

The extraordinary Session of the Roumain Parliament was opened, on Tuesday, by the President of the Council, who read the message of Prince Charles in both Houses.

The journal *Etoile d'Orient* asserts, on reliable authority, that the Porte had resolved to occupy the Danubian Principalities. For this purpose, it states, large bodies of troops, together with the necessary means of transport, are being concentrated on the Danube, under the pretext of achieving the pacification of Bulgaria.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

President Johnson has proclaimed the ratification of a treaty with the Central American Republic of Nicaragua whereby it is



stipulated that the United States have the right of transit across the isthmus, with free ports at each terminus.

The Republicans carried the elections in the State of Vermont by a majority of about 28,000 votes, being a Republican gain of 8000 since last year, and nearly equal to the majority obtained for President Lincoln at the time of his election. The elections in the State of Maine have been won by the Republicans by a majority of 18,000 votes.

The Georgia House of Representatives, by a majority of 80 to 23, have declared the negro members to be ineligible. It is reported that armed bands of negroes are patrolling the roads in the neighbourhood of Savannah.

The New York Democratic State Convention has unanimously adopted a platform in favour of a general amnesty to political offenders and the immediate and complete restoration of the Southern States to the Union, also equality of taxation, the payment of the public debt in lawful currency, except where gold payment is distinctly expressed; and the protection of the rights of naturalised citizens abroad. The convention further expressed their thanks to President Johnson for his fearless defence of the Constitution, and endorsing the Democratic Presidential nomination and platforms. The Massachusetts Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. John Quincy Adams for Governor.

A riot has occurred at Hampton, Virginia, between the whites and the negroes, and the latter rioted through the streets 400 strong, but were finally dispersed by the military, who fired upon them. No casualties are reported.

The "army worm" has appeared in the cotton-fields of Southern Alabama. It is expected that the cotton crop in Texas largely exceeds that of last year.

The steamer Hippocampus has been wrecked on the Lakes; all on board, numbering fifty persons, were lost.

#### HAYTI.

From advices received in Liverpool we learn that Salnave had committed several atrocities upon the natives at Port-au-Prince. He had made a claim of 20,000 dollars in Spanish gold upon the merchants at that place, with the threat that if they did not advance the money he would seize on their property and stores, and put them up for auction. Many of the merchants having sought the protection of the British Consul, Mr. Byron, that gentleman at once granted it to them, and at the same time intimated his intention to protect both British and native interests from the enactments of Salnave and the atrocities of his soldiery. The American Consul was in disrepute in consequence of his favouring Salnave's projects. The revolutionary party had captured two of Salnave's war-steamer, the Liberty and the Twenty-second of December, and two other coasting-steamer, laden with soldiers, ammunition, and provisions.

#### THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Despatches from Rio de Janeiro, dated Aug. 24, announce that Humaita was being levelled by the allies. The Paraguayan garrison, numbering 1328 men, and including the commander Martinez, and ninety-five officers, who, upon evacuating the fortress, retreated to the peninsula in the Chaco, surrendered on the 6th inst. The next allied attack was to be made on Timbo. President Lopez, with 12,000 men, was behind his defences on the river Tebicuary, which the allies were also preparing to attack. A division of Brazilian ironclads had left for Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. At a council of the Brazilian Ministers it was resolved to prosecute the war, to refuse mediation, and to hasten the financial measure. The troubles in Corrientes were subsiding, Urquiza having submitted to General Mitre. Senor Domingos Sarmiento, the new President of the Argentine Confederation, had arrived at Rio.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed, by an overwhelming majority, the resolutions proposed by the Government of the colony requiring the repeal of the confederation with Canada. It was known that the resolutions would pass. The Assembly sanctions only legal methods for attaining the proposed end.

#### JAPAN.

Japan is again unsettled, and large bodies of troops are pushing northwards, but no engagements have as yet occurred. Great floods have occurred at Osaka.

The Treaty Consuls have issued a notification, at the request of Toulal, warning their countrymen against proceeding to the Chefoo gold fields.

#### INDIA.

A large additional body of troops has been sent to the north-west frontier, where a campaign is expected. General Wilde has already left Allahabad. A skirmish occurred on the 12th between the 5th Ghorkas and the insurgents, who were driven back with considerable loss.

Telegrams from Cabul state that Sher Ali entered the city with 5000 men and ascended the throne on Aug. 14.

Reports from the upper provinces of Bengal state that the cotton crops are unusually small, but, in consequence of the timely rain, the prospects of the indigo crop are improving in Lower Bengal.

#### THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

A LONG time ago, in writing about the Cretan insurrection, then in full operation, we ventured to say that it would not be brought to an end for many months, however great might seem to be the defeats of the insurgents by the Turkish forces; and it now appears that, so far from being smothered, the flame of rebellion has been smouldering all this time, and has leaped up afresh—not to succeed without help, but determined to keep alive some kind of demonstration, some irrepressible protest, until the very end, or until negotiations will place Crete on a more independent basis than that of a mere appanage of a Power which it has always hated. It is a hopeless cause, perhaps; but there are still almost daily combats amongst the burnt villages and neglected fields; whilst the blockade is run at regular intervals. There has been more method introduced, too, into the reception of supplies when once they are disembarked. Some of the local chiefs form a guard to watch the beach, and see that nothing is taken out of turn. Other captains urge forward their sinewy followers to place the sacks and boxes in convenient heaps; while everything is done with the energy of people working on their own account in desperate earnest.

One of our Illustrations will serve to indicate the deep enmity and determination that actuates the Cretans and arms even women against the enemy. It is the portrait of a young Cretoise recently seen in Athens, Antonoussa Castanopoulos by name, and occupying a prominent place amongst the insurgent chieftains. An iron-grey jacket, a ruddy waistcoat ornamented with two rows of buttons, a red sash containing a pair of long pistols, wide blue trousers falling to the knee, where they meet a pair of gaiters, and a red fez with a long blue tassel, is the costume of this Amazon, whose followers are renowned for their courage and patriotism.

THE BIGGEST GUN.—All the nations enjoy in turn the possession of the largest piece of ordnance in the world. At one time the Turks had it in their useless stone cannon, and lately the Americans, the English, and the French have successively boasted a biggest gun. Prussia now claims to have thrown them into the shade with her gigantic Krupp cannon, which, with some dozen 96-pounder breech-loaders, will form the main defence of the fort of Kiel. "This monster," says the *Voss's Gazette*, "is unique of its kind. The lump of steel from which it was made weighed originally 840 quintals (100 lb. each). The interior gun, in a single piece, still weighs 400 quintals, and is surrounded by three steel bands of 600 more, so that the entire piece represents 1000 quintals, whilst the heaviest English one is only 450. The solid shot used for it weighs 1100 lb., and the shell 1181 lb. The management of the weapon is said to be perfectly easy. The expectation is that by means of it an iron-armour plating 10 in. thick could be pierced at 3000 or 4000 yards. But an enemy's vessel wishing to force the entrance to the harbour would be at only 800 paces from this terrible battery, and would probably receive at the first discharge more than 4000 lb. (nearly two tons) of iron, which would be sure to sink her."

#### THE COMETS OF THE YEAR.

(From the "Daily News.")

##### COMET I., 1868.

THE year 1868 will always be remarkable in astronomical annals as the one in which, for the first time, exact information has been obtained respecting the structure of the comets—hitherto the most mysterious of all celestial objects. Last year astronomers were discussing the singular discovery (resulting from the combined labours of Adams, Leverrier, Schiaparelli, and others) that the meteoric bodies which produce the annual display of shooting-stars in November travel along the same path as a telescopic comet discovered early in 1866. They were thus led to recognise the possibility that the substance of comets—however attenuated it may be—contains yet the same elementary constituents as our chemists are in the habit of dealing with in the laboratory. For the observations which had been made by means of Browning's spectroscopes upon the brightest of the November shooting-stars had shown that these erratic bodies contain several known terrestrial elements; and it is well known that the asteroids which fall to the earth, and which are members of the same family as shooting-stars, contain other terrestrial substances, as iron, nickel, chromium, cobalt, &c. But the evidence which associated comets with shooting-star systems was not altogether so satisfactory as to enable astronomers to conclude positively that the former contain terrestrial elements. This fact could only be established by an investigation which should deal directly with a sufficiently conspicuous comet. That most wonderful instrument of modern research, the spectroscope, affords the means of pursuing an inquiry of this sort with a fair prospect of success.

The first attempts which were made to analyse the light of comets with the spectroscope were not very satisfactory. In 1864 Donati described the spectrum of Comet I. of that year as consisting of three bright bands, but nothing of importance resulted from this observation. There was no known terrestrial element, or combination of elements, which had been shown to have a spectrum resembling that of the comet. The eminent spectroscopist, Mr. Huggins, F.R.S., had, indeed, already obtained evidence of the fact that certain substances have spectra consisting of bright bands (as distinguished from the rainbow-coloured spectrum crossed by dark lines, and from the spectrum consisting of bright lines only); but before it can be concluded that a substance of this sort appears in the constitution of a comet, it is necessary to show that there is an exact coincidence, not merely in the number of bands in the respective spectra of the substance and of the comet, but that these bands occupy exactly the same position. Nothing of this sort was done in the case of Comet I., 1864.

In 1866 a small comet appeared—no other, in fact, than that which we have already named as identical in orbit with the November shooting-star system—and this object was subjected by Mr. Huggins to a careful spectroscopic analysis. The result was peculiar, but not wholly satisfactory. The spectrum of the nucleus was found to consist of a single bright line, whilst that of the coma was continuous. It follows from this peculiarity that the nucleus was gaseous and self-luminous, and that the coma shone by its own light. But in this case, as in the former, there was no possibility of deciding what the substance or substances may be which compose either the nucleus or the coma.

A similar result attended the examination of a faint comet which appeared in May, 1867.

In the spring of the present year astronomers were on the lookout for a comet of short period, which has been recognised since 1846 as a regular member of the solar system. It is called Brorsen's short-period comet, to distinguish it from another comet which has been named after the same astronomer. So closely was the search conducted at the principal European observatories that the return of the wanderer was announced almost simultaneously by three astronomers.

On May 2 Mr. Huggins commenced the spectroscopic examination of this object. In the telescope the comet appeared to him as a nearly round nebulosity, the light of which became somewhat suddenly brighter near the centre, where on some occasions a small nucleus could be detected. The spectrum was found to consist, for the most part, of three bright bands, into which the light of the brighter parts of the coma was dispersed. It was not possible to resolve the bands into bright lines, even when the slit of the instrument was narrowed. In the brightest band of the spectrum there were two short lines of greater intensity of light, which were probably due to the nucleus, as their shortness would seem to indicate. The light from the outer parts of the coma gave a continuous spectrum.

In this case, as in the case of the comet examined by Donati in 1864, it was not found possible to determine what the substances are to which the bright bands seen in the spectrum were due. The chief importance of the observations which were made consists in the fact that so experienced a spectroscopist as Mr. Huggins should have confirmed the discovery made by Donati, that some comets have bright-band spectra. We shall see when we come to the consideration of Comet II., 1868, that there is a fair prospect that as the science of spectroscopic analysis advances; as chemists, in particular, extend their acquaintance with the spectra of the various elements they have to deal with, we shall be able, from the arrangement of the bands which constitute the spectrum of a comet, to determine with the most perfect exactness what are the substances of which it is constituted.

In the mean time, the direct conclusions to be drawn from Mr. Huggins's observation of Comet I. are sufficiently remarkable. We learn—and this not in a doubtful or unsatisfactory manner, but with the utmost certainty—that the nucleus and the principal part of the coma consist of the incandescent vapours of certain elements, and that the outer part of the coma consists either of solid or liquid matter (produced doubtless, by the condensation of the same material which appears in the nucleus) shining by reflected light. Under what circumstances the material which forms the comet becomes vaporised, whether by intensity of heat (a suggestion which seems negatived by the fact that the comet was at a considerable distance from the sun), or by electrical processes of the nature of which it could not be easy to form positive notions in the present state of science, must remain for a while a subject of inquiry. Nevertheless new relations are daily becoming disclosed to the patient students of science, and it is not altogether hopeless that, removed as the comets are from us, and distinct as the conditions under which they exist must be from those with which we are familiar on earth, we may be enabled to discuss with confidence the exact nature of the processes which they undergo as they pass through the interplanetary spaces.

##### COMET II., 1868.

On June 18 a comet was discovered by the German astronomer, Dr. Winnecke, already known as the discoverer of a short-period comet which appeared in 1858. So closely are the heavens watched in the present day by the astronomers of Europe and America, that it is no uncommon circumstance to hear of a new telescopic comet being discovered simultaneously by more than one observer. This was the case in the present instance, M. Bequet, of the Imperial Observatory at Marseilles, having detected Winnecke's comet independently on the same night as the German observer.

The stranger soon increased in brightness, and became at one time visible to the naked eye. In fact, though not comparable in brilliancy with the comets which attracted public notice in 1859, 1861, and 1862, Winnecke's comet has surpassed in brilliancy all those which have made their appearance during the past five years. In the telescope it appeared as a nearly circular spot of nebulous light, in the centre of which there was a round nucleus from which a tail might be traced to a distance of nearly one degree.

Mr. Huggins quickly availed himself of this favourable opportunity for extending the researches by which he has already thrown so much light on the structure of the celestial bodies. He

found that in the spectroscope the light of the comet was resolved, like that of Brorsen's, into three bright bands. But these were much broader in Winnecke's than in Brorsen's comet; they were also differently situated. They were not of uniform breadth or brilliancy, but shaped somewhat like tongues of light, the pointed extremities being the least brilliant. The brightest band was in the middle, and appeared to spring at its brightest end from a sharply defined line of light. In this case, as in the case of Brorsen's comet, only the faintest part of the coma had a continuous spectrum; so faint was this, that Mr. Huggins was unable to speak positively of its existence. The tail was too faint to give a visible spectrum.

So far, the observation of Winnecke's comet had presented nothing which differed in kind from what had already been learned respecting the cometary spectra. But now the time was come for the discovery of one of the most remarkable and significant facts which has ever been made known. We have already mentioned that Mr. Huggins had, in 1864, examined the spectra of several terrestrial elements, and that he had noticed some among them which appeared to consist of bright bands. Amongst the diagrams he had made at that time he now found one which seemed to present a very close resemblance to the spectrum of Winnecke's comet. This diagram represented the spectrum of carbon, as seen when the spark from an induction coil is taken through olefiant gas. In this gas, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, there are six parts by weight of carbon to one of hydrogen. The spectrum of the light of a spark sent through the gas presents of course a combination of the spectra of carbon and hydrogen. But it is easy to distinguish one from the other, since the bright lines belonging to the hydrogen spectrum are well known to all spectroscopists. In the spectrum of the comet, as we have seen, there were no bright lines, so that it was in order to determine whether the comet consists wholly or mainly of volatilised carbon that Mr. Huggins proceeded to the direct comparison of the spectrum of carbon with that of the comet.

Dr. Miller, F.R.S., the eminent chemist and spectroscopist, whose name has already been associated with that of Mr. Huggins in researches of this sort,\* was present, and took part in the observations which were made. "A glass gas-holder, containing olefiant gas, was connected by a flexible tube with a glass tube into which platinum wires were soldered. This tube was so fixed that the spark between the wires was suitably reflected into the spectroscope attached to the telescope; so that the spectrum of carbon appeared directly below the spectrum of the comet."

The two physicists were perfectly satisfied that there was no perceptible difference between the two spectra. The bands were not merely coincident in position but in their general character and in their relative brightness. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Huggins repeated the experiment, with an equally satisfactory result.

We are compelled, then, to accept as an inevitable conclusion from these observations the fact that Winnecke's comet consists either wholly or mainly of volatilised carbon! How it is that a substance which is so fixed in its nature as carbon can be volatilised in the interplanetary spaces it would be exceedingly difficult to explain. In the case of a comet like the one of 1843, which approached the sun within a distance of about 60,000 miles, one could comprehend the volatilisation of any known terrestrial element. The heat to which that comet was subjected was equivalent, Sir John Herschel tells us, to that which would be experienced if there were 47,000 suns in the sky, each equal in magnitude and brilliancy to our own sun. But Winnecke's comet did not approach the sun near so closely as this. When Mr. Huggins was observing it, it was at least as far from the sun as our earth; and it seems difficult to understand how, at that distance from the sun, its substance should be heated so intensely that such a substance as carbon should be volatilised. The fact, however remains; and we are beginning to learn that what is intelligible to us must not be accepted as the measure of that which actually exists in nature. The more widely we extend our researches the wider becomes the boundary of the unknown; and each explanation of known facts brings with it a hundred difficulties which remain inexplicable. At present we must be content to accept the important discovery which Mr. Huggins has effected without expecting that we shall be able at once to explain its meaning. Perhaps before long other discoveries may be made which will dovetail into this one. The astronomer, the chemist, and the geologist no longer work alone. A universal science is springing into existence which includes the results obtained by labourers in many fields of research. Unfortunately, there is still a want—a want which we are not likely soon to see supplied—we want a Humboldt, with all Humboldt's powers intensified fifty-fold, to bring the sciences of man into due correlation *inter se*, and to evolve from them, and carefully to co-ordinate, the principles of the "great science" of the future.

#### THE FASHIONS.

THE delightful and long-continued summer has greatly retarded the appearance of any change in the world of fashion; but, now that autumn may be said to have fairly set in, we are enabled to speak with certainty on the subject, and to introduce to our readers some of the most admired costumes selected for the present season.

Robes with double skirts of the same colour, or the under jupe of a neutral tint, will be worn this autumn. The upper skirt is raised at the sides by buttons and bands, or draped at the back with knots or bows of ribbon or velvet. A modification of this costume may be made in the following manner by those who do not admire the short costume and yet desire to appear à la mode:—The under skirt, sufficiently long to touch the ground, should have an upper skirt of the same, only a little shorter; paletôt or fichu of the same, and ceinture of the same colour, or of very wide ribbon. Sashes of ribbon, or of the same material as the dress, are equally indispensable to the most simple or the most elegant toilette. Plouces are seen on many dresses, but are most effective in materials of a lustrous appearance: placed on the skirt round the bottom, carried up, and gradually narrowing towards the waist, they are continued on the high corage in the form of braces, and form a simple and elegant method of trimming.

Striped materials will continue to be used for costumes this season; but the under skirt will have a wider stripe than the upper, while the paletôt may be like the jupon or the robe, according to the taste of the wearer.

A new fabric will be introduced during the autumn and following winter, suitable for this style of costume, composed of wool and silk, with satin stripes, green and black, blue and black, &c. One of the most convenient arrangements of the present season is the introduction of a black under skirt, either of silk or cashmere, and an economic method of renewing the wardrobe is rendered very easy by the union of two dresses, always bearing in mind the following advice:—

The dresses must not be of two different patterns; one material should be a simple colour, and, if possible, a neutral tint, such as grey, black, or brown. This may indifferently form the upper or the under skirt, according to taste; but two decided tints, such as green and violet, or blue and crimson, should not be used. The mantelet may match either the jupe or dress, as most convenient.

Pardessus of white cashmere, lined and wadded, are most in vogue at present; they are trimmed with crossway bands of black satin, or with black lace. Others are of black cashmere embroidered with silk, of tartan plaid, molleton, or flannel, the trimming generally being a simple ribbon laid on quite plain. A new

\* In 1867 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded a gold medal to each of these physicists for the labours they had carried on conjointly at Mr. Huggins's observatory in the application of spectroscopic analysis to astronomy.



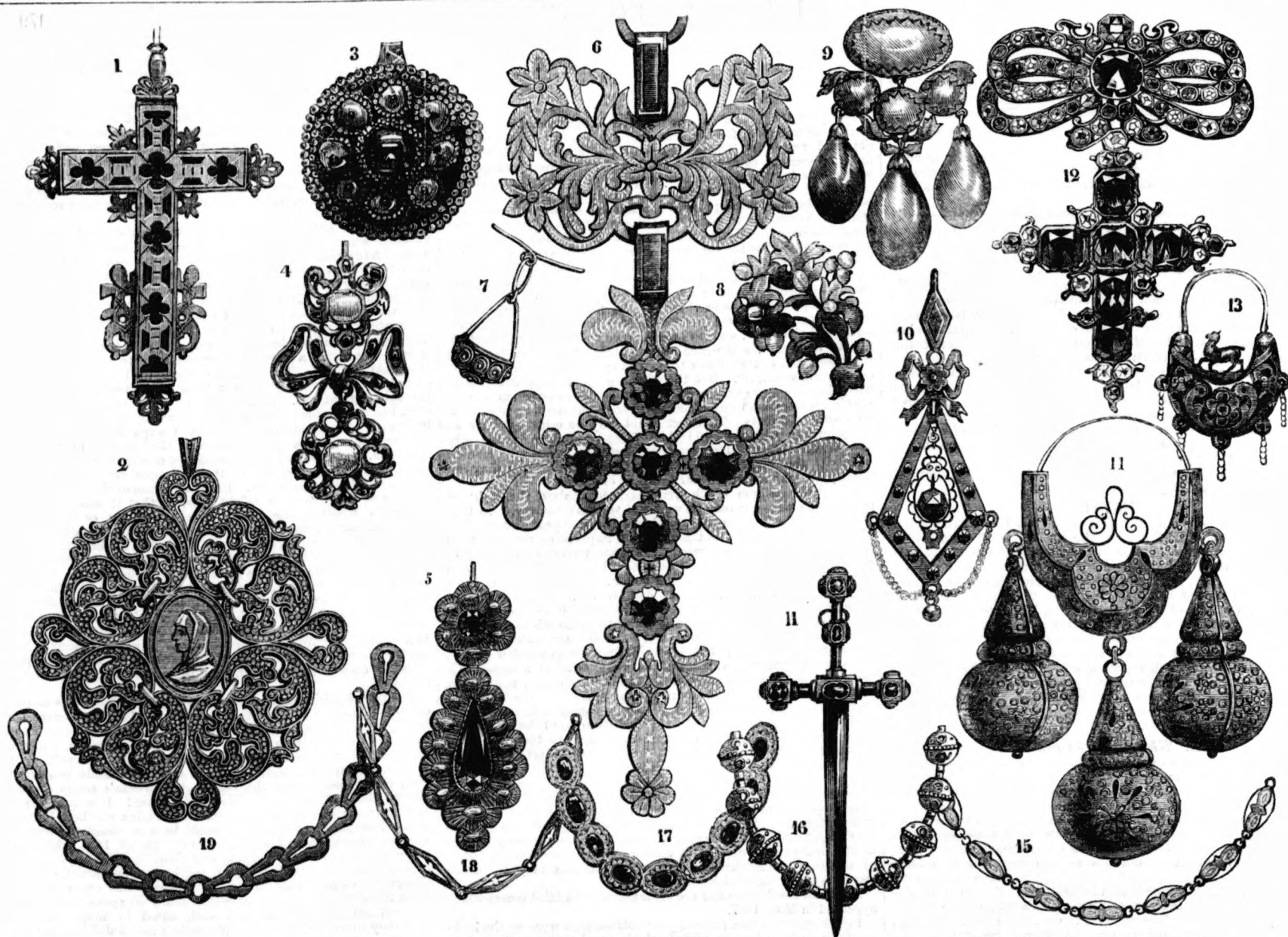


Fig. 1. A silver pendent cross, with pierced design.—Sicily and Sardinia.  
Fig. 2. Pendent ornament, in gold, with medallion of the Virgin or a saint.—Central Etruria and Venice.  
Fig. 3. Ornament composed of eight irregularly-shaped large pearls, each surrounded by a number of small ones, with an outer border of two rows of pearls, each set with a gold pin. A raised cone-shaped centre of gold, with a garnet stone, rises from a twisted band of small pearls. Between each of the large pearls is a small spot of green enamel, set in gold.—Naples and Magna Græcia.  
Fig. 4. Earring in two portions, connected by a love-knot or tie; silver, with small garnets and two large pearls.—Florence and Lower Etruria.  
Fig. 5. Earring, in fine gold, chased, set with pearls and two large emeralds.—Florence and Lower Etruria.

Fig. 6. Portion of a stomacher, in gold chased.—Samnium and the Abruzzi.  
Fig. 7. Silver button.—Sicily and Sardinia.  
Fig. 8. Earring, in fine gold, in the form of a flower, the leaves chased; set with pearls.—Florence and Lower Etruria.  
Fig. 9. Pendent ornament, of imitation opals, set in gold.—Samnium and the Abruzzi.  
Fig. 10. Gold earring.—Piedmont and Genoa.  
Fig. 11. Fibula or brooch, in the form of a dagger; the handle and cross piece set with red cornelian stones and green enamels.—Piedmont and Genoa.  
Fig. 12. Cruciform pendent ornaments of emeralds and brilliants, silver setting.—Samnium and the Abruzzi.  
Fig. 13. Gold earring, with design in white, blue, and black enamel, with five rows of pendent pearls; figure of a horse in gold.—Sicily and Sardinia.

Fig. 14. Earring, with three large pendent lobes in gold, thin and hollow Central Etruria, the Umbrian Marches, and Venice.  
Fig. 15. Links from a triple chain or necklace; gold.—Venice, the Umbrian Marches, and Central Etruria.  
Fig. 16. Necklace of hollow, globular-shaped gold ornaments.—Venice and Umbria, &c.  
Fig. 17. Necklace of fine twisted gold work, with garnet stones.—Samnium and the Abruzzi.  
Fig. 18. Gold necklace.—Samnium and the Abruzzi.  
Fig. 19. Chain used to suspend a pendent ornament or stomacher, the links being of gold and silver alternately, and of peculiar construction, each link being doubled.—Piedmont and Genoa.  
The drawings are about two thirds of the original size.

MODERN ITALIAN JEWELLERY WORN BY THE PEASANTS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.—COLLECTED BY SIGNOR CASTELLANI, AND PURCHASED IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION FOR THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



ANTONOUSA OASTANOPOULOS, A CRETAN INSURGENT.

material, called cashmere-cloth, will be used for mantelets during the autumn. It is softer, and less heavy than cloth, and may be used for the entire costume, if desired. It will be made in many tints—of brown, grey, and green.

The new colour for autumn is garnet; not the dark colour used for furniture, but a redder tint, neither clear nor bright. It is seen in ribbon, velvet, fancy, trimmings, and dress materials, and is likely to become very fashionable.

It is rumoured that the old superposed cape, worn now by coachmen, will appear this season; and really the adoption of pelerine on pelerine, and collar over collar seems likely to lead to such an innovation. Let us hope, however, that this is only an *on dit*.

A new style of embroidery has been introduced for sashes, waistbands, opera cloaks, and ball dress; it is formed of precious stones, such as rubies, emeralds, &c., and will be the most costly and elegant trimming used during the ensuing winter.

Bonnets continue as small as ever, but are beginning to have an autumnal appearance by the introduction of velvet ribbons and flowers. Straw bonnets will be worn this season, trimmed with velvet, flowers, black lace, or tulle, &c.

We will describe a few toilettes we have seen for the guidance of our fair readers in preparing their autumn costumes.

An under skirt of brown poplin, trimmed with tabs of velvet, mitred at each end, and laid horizontally in diamonds round the bottom, the upper skirt of poplin looped up with velvet. Caskaue to correspond.

A very pretty dress for a little girl was composed of bright blue cashmere or merino, with two bands of velvet round the under skirt. Robe of grey poplin, looped at the sides with bows and short ends of the same. The bodice *en Suisse*, with a band of velvet round the top and forming straps over the shoulders. Sash and large bows and ends of poplin. Cambric plaited chemisette, with long sleeves: at the top of the sleeve is a puff, under which is a band and bow of velvet.

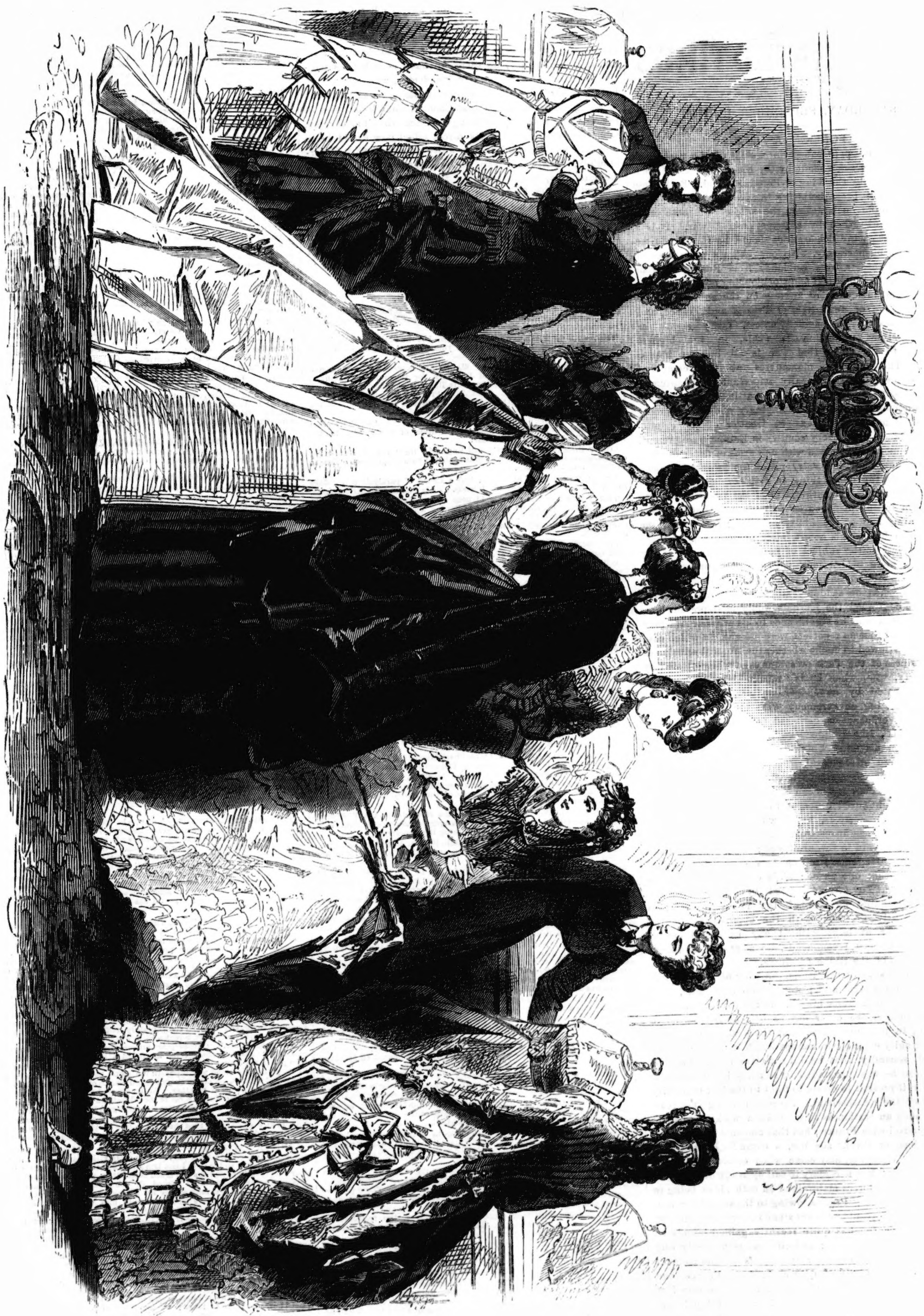
Another dress has a jupe of violet silk, covered by another in grey taffeta, and having on each seam a trimming. The high corsage, of the same material as the robe, was trimmed to correspond. A sash of wide violet and grey ribbon may be added to this toilette.

A very distinguished ball dress was composed of an under dress of orange silk. Round the skirt was a flounce, with ruche of the same at top and bottom. Low bodice of same, with white lace berthe, headed with silk ruche; skirt of white lace, looped up with bows of orange ribbon; waistband and bow at the back, of the same ribbon. Wedding dresses are made with double skirts, but it is considered most elegant to have them of one material, allowing the taste to be displayed in the profusion of flowers arranged as cordons on the robe; waistband, necklet, bracelet, each being composed of orange-blossom. An Italian straw hat was trimmed with a scarf of white, figured blonde, edged with narrow lace, the brim edged with lace, and a wreath of autumnal flowers placed round the hat. A bonnet of English straw; across the back a band of lilac silk, with pearl grelots, fastened under the chin by a bow of violet velvet; on the ends of the silk band are placed bows of the same, with a pearl ornament in the centre. Bows of violet velvet on the top, with ends flowing down the back, and a wreath of white marguerites. Bandeau of silk and pearl fringe. We must not omit to mention a new taffeta, which is appearing in Paris, composed of the finest Italian silk—one of the most successful patterns being a brocade in the Italian national colours on a black ground.



A CRETAN PEASANT INSURGENT.





AUTUMN FASHIONS.



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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE two chief political performances of the past week have been the speeches made by the Emperor of the French at Châlons and by the King of Prussia at Kiel. Both these Sovereigns are great believers in peace; but, in spite of their pacific declarations, the subjects of both continue to be disturbed by anticipations of war. It is a bad sign that pacific declarations should be felt from time to time to be necessary. No one expects assurances of peaceful intentions from England, from Russia, or from Austria; but the political and stockjobbing mind of Europe is in a continual state of anxiety on the subject of the views, warlike or unwarlike, of Prussia and France, and itself refuses to be pacified unless, every month or so, a distinct profession is made, in the highest quarters, to the effect that war is all but an impossibility. The military manoeuvres at the camp of Châlons have been unusually important this autumn; and the last field day was a mimic battle, on an immense scale, directed against some imaginary enemy advancing upon Châlons from the eastern frontier of the empire. Foreign officers from every country in Europe were present, and experiments were made with new arms of every description—the new English cavalry pistol, the newest American infantry rifle, the latest thing in artillery invented by the Emperor himself. The enthusiasm of the troops is said to have been inconveniently great; so much so that the Chief of the army and of the State, in taking farewell of the officers who formed his escort, after pronouncing the usual commonplaces on the subject of peace, was going on to say something more in harmony with the occasion and more suited to the views of military men in quest of promotion and decoration, when he suddenly stopped short and observed that if he continued the journals would misrepresent him, and attribute a warlike significance to his words. We take it for granted that no reporters were present, in which case we may be allowed to doubt whether the ironical allusion to the wilfulness of the Paris press was even really uttered by his Majesty, who, when he is "misrepresented" or otherwise maltreated by newspaper writers, is not in the habit of standing on ceremony with the offenders. This much, however, may be gathered from the speech—that Napoleon III., like Childe Harold by the seashore, had something on his mind which he was not able to express, "yet could not all conceal." "I will say no more, or the newspapers will misrepresent me," is something more than ambiguous. It does not mean any one of two things, but any one of a hundred different things, in addition to the insult to the newspapers, about which there can be no mistake. The recognised Government press does not, of course, say one word in favour of war; but the semi-official press is divided against itself on the subject. This journal preaches war, that one peace; while one professedly independent organ, *La Liberté* (edited by M. de Girardin, formerly a leading member of the Peace Society), is thoroughly bellicose, and with the approbation of the Government, or at least without any expressed disapprobation on its part, recommends, day after day, an immediate invasion of the Rhine provinces.

On the other side of the Rhine the King of Prussia, like his great military rival and possible foe on this side, talks peace and war in the same breath. In reply to the address presented to him the other day at Kiel he is reported to have said, in the first place, that there was no cause of quarrel actually existing in Europe which could occasion a war; and, secondly, that he did not think there would be war, because he was surrounded by so many brave men who were ready, if pressed to do so, to fight to the last extremity on behalf of their fatherland. There is nothing very reassuring in such an oration as this. Prussia, we know, has no cause of quarrel with France; but that amounts to very little if France has, or thinks she has, a cause for quarrel with Prussia. The time, too, may come when either of the two countries may think it necessary to call upon the other to disarm, the immense forces maintained on both sides being to both a serious burden. Prussia, owing to the superior condition of her finances, could no doubt stand the drain longer than France. Prussia, too, has quite recently gained laurels on which she can afford to rest; indeed, that is precisely why her high-spirited and irritable neighbour is at this moment so restless. The cause of quarrel between France and Prussia is the more difficult to deal with from the very fact of its not consisting in any territorial or general political question, which could, like the Luxemburg question of eighteen months since, be discussed and settled at a Conference. The King of Prussia's real reason for believing in peace—or, rather, his real reason for not dreading a war—is,

as he said at Kiel, that he is quite prepared to fight; and, as soon as Napoleon III. feels sure that France also is sufficiently well equipped and in sufficiently good training it is very much to be feared that the terrible conflict will begin.

It is to be remarked that, while the Emperor Napoleon and King Frederick William are making significant little speeches, Count Bismarck says nothing. He has earned the right to be silent by a severe fall from his horse (there are some diplomatists capable of saying that he did it on purpose); but, though he has not of late made any formal declaration of policy, he seems to have confided his political sentiments and views to his doctor, who appears to have communicated them to some of the newspapers, in one of which we are informed that Count Bismarck is quite in favour of war with France, being convinced that it must come, sooner or later, and that its direct effect now would be to complete and consolidate the unity of Germany. Unfortunately, the Emperor Napoleon is also thought to entertain the idea that, sooner or later, this war between the two greatest military Powers on the Continent must take place; and, if such be his conviction, it is really not unnatural, nor, above all, unpatriotic, that he should wish it to take place now, when the nation has a chief whom it is prepared to follow, rather than at some future time when, torn by internal dissension, it might fall an easy prey to an invading force.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, left Windsor on Monday evening for Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived safely on Tuesday.

THE DUKE OF BRABANT still lingers on, but the bulletins daily issued show but too plainly that the life of the young Prince hangs upon a mere thread.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are expected at Copenhagen, on a visit to the Royal family of Denmark, for the hunting season, in November. The *Star* announces that his Royal Highness contemplates a visit to the African continent. Should the Prince carry out his intention, his Royal Highness will most likely visit Egypt and the Cataracts of the Nile.

HER MAJESTY has permitted Dr. Norman McLeod to write a description of Scottish scenery for the illustrated edition of "Our Life in the Highlands," which is soon to appear.

COUNT BISMARCK will shortly visit England. He is at present suffering considerable pain; but as soon as that is abated he will spend some time at an English watering-place.

DR. MILMAN, Dean of St. Paul's, had a stroke of paralysis a few days ago, which seriously alarmed his friends. He is still in a precarious state.

THE QUEEN has left many evidences of her well-known kindness in Lucerne and its neighbourhood—one of her last acts was to send a donation of 2000*fr.* to the Rev. G. L. Fenton, the Chaplain of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at Lucerne, as a donation towards the expenses of the church.

THE PRIME MINISTER has declined invitations to the dinners of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association this year, and has intimated that it is not his intention to take part in any public demonstrations for the present. The right hon. gentleman has not yet issued any address to his constituents.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Wednesday.

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE has this week been celebrated with great festivities at the family properties both in Wales and Scotland.

LONGFELLOW, the American poet, is at present passing some time on the borders of Lago di Como.

A STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. has been erected at Grenoble.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued from Oct. 8 to Nov. 26. There is, however, nothing in this to interfere with the promise of Mr. Hardy, made a few weeks ago, that the dissolution would take place "early in November." The length of any term during which Parliament stands prorogued may be either extended or curtailed at the pleasure of the Crown.

A MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER III., King of Scotland, is to be erected on the King's Rock, Burnt Island, Fifeshire.

THE AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS are beginning to be printed on paper manufactured in the colonies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA at Charlottesville has been partially consumed by fire. It was established by Thomas Jefferson.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRE in the Southampton docks has done damage, it is now estimated, to the amount of £40,000, which is well covered by the insurances effected under the terms of the several leases; therefore no loss falls upon the dock company.

SIR ROGER DOUGHTY TICHBORNE, the claimant to the Tichborne Baronetcy and estates, was among the passengers by last week's West India mail from Southampton, his destination being Rio Janeiro.

A DECREE of the Lisbon Board of Public Health, dated the 11th inst., declares all English ports free from cholera, and that arrivals therefore are no longer subject to quarantine.

SIR BENJAMIN PINE has been appointed to the Governorship of Western Australia. Sir B. Pine has had an experience of colonial affairs extending over twenty years. He was acting Governor of Sierra Leone in 1848, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal in the following year, and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Settlements in 1856.

THE DANO-NORWEGIAN-ENGLISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY are making arrangements to extend telegraphic communication to the East by laying a cable from Denmark to Russia.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR has issued a notice stating that volunteers in uniform shall take no part in any political demonstration or party meeting, nor are the commanding officers to assemble their corps for any purpose between the issue of the writs and the termination of the elections. This order is based upon instructions issued in 1861, when the late Lord Herbert was at the War Office.

THE BELGIAN TIR-NATIONAL opens on Sunday (to-morrow) near Brussels. The King has given the sum of £150 for special English volunteer competitions, and the English volunteers will also shoot in a match with the Belgians for prizes amounting to £150, given by the English committee.

THE NEW HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE which has been erected in Southwark-street, at a total cost of over £120,000, was opened on Monday, without ceremony, and business was at once transacted.

A MAN NAMED HENNEGAN was found dead in the public street of Athlone, at one o'clock on Monday morning. There were marks of violence which show that he was murdered. No one has been arrested for the crime.

CHARLES MEADOWS DOBSON, navigating Sub-Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, has been dismissed the service for getting drunk and tearing a leaf out of the ship's logbook.

THE AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION in the Australasian colonies, according to the last returns, is 2,500,000 acres; and the live stock consists of 600,000 horses, 4,000,000 cattle, 38,500,000 sheep, and 400,000 pigs—giving a total of more than 43,000,000 head of stock.

THE BISHOP OF ELY has issued an address to the clergy of his diocese wishing them to co-operate with him in holding a series of conferences, at which the laity shall be represented, in each archdeaconry. These gatherings are to take place in October, and the subjects for discussion are both numerous and important.

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE took place at Grange Farm, the residence of Mrs. Gundry, near Netley Abbey, in Hants, on Saturday night, and burnt a large quantity of farm produce and a great many head of live stock.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS of Cork, Cloyne, Ross, and Kerry, having held a conference in reference to the approaching elections, have decided to recommend Mr. Gladstone's programme to the Irish Liberal constituencies as the only one which can be adopted.

A PORTION OF CLEMENT'S INN is being demolished for the purposes of the new law courts. On Tuesday morning men were employed in pulling down all that portion of it which extends from the porter's lodge near the Strand to the wall at the north end of the inn, and in a few days it will be entirely gone. Operations will then be extended northwards.

THE PARIS *Liberté* publishes a curious piece of statistics. It tells us that from the Amphictyonic League (1496 B.C.) to the Treaty of Zurich, in 1859, not less than 8697 treaties have been concluded, out of which one only has been respected—the Methuen, between England and Portugal! It comes to the conclusion that treaties are not worth much.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE has formally joined the Roman Catholic Church.

MR. ISAAC HOLDEN, one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of the eastern division of the West Riding, said, in the course of an address at Leeds, that he had received a letter from London in which it was stated "that Mr. Gladstone had just intimated his willingness to consider the question of the ballot."

THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY—of which the Earl of Devon is chairman—have intimated to the officials employed on the line that "they are to vote according to their political principles, or to abstain from voting, as they may think fit." The directors will abstain from any interference with the elective privileges of the staff, and any attempt at the exercise of influence by one officer of the company upon another will be dealt with by the board.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON KAYE received a letter, at Lincoln, a few days since, containing ten shillings' worth of postage-stamps, the sender of which states that many years ago he was a scholar in the Central National School, from which he ran away, taking two school-books with him, value three shillings. For this he now remitted the ten shillings.—*Stanford Mercury*.

A MONSIEUR B—, well known in Parisian life, having recently lost every shilling at a certain sporting club, where play is carried on, in Paris, went to the country, where his sister lent him £150. He won all back again, and got a considerable sum of money in hand. He then went to his hotel, to his bootmaker and tailor, paid them, and made arrangements to be fed, clothed, and shod for ten years.

SOME FURTHER "MURPHYITE" DISTURBANCES occurred at Manchester on Saturday afternoon. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons assembled at a meeting called in support of Mr. Murphy's candidature. In the course of his speech Mr. Murphy did not spare the priests and Church of Rome; and several desperate charges (one almost entirely by women) were made on the platform by the Irish, but were successfully resisted. In the end a resolution in favour of Murphy was carried by a large majority, and he was borne in triumph on men's shoulders to a cab and escorted to the railway station.

AT ANTWERP, on Monday, a lighter, with a quantity of petroleum on board, took fire alongside the quay, and blew up. The burning barrels nearly caused the destruction of the Grimsby steamer loading at the quay. It may be quite true that there is not half so much danger in petroleum as in many things that never or rarely "go off," but it is hard to believe it.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT, by which eight men have lost their lives, took place on Monday outside Fort Angelo, at Malta, by the explosion of one of a number of bombs which a sergeant of artillery and his men were engaged in fuzing.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has offered a reward for the discovery of an efficacious remedy or preservative against what is termed the febrine—a disease affecting the silkworm. The sum is 5000 florins. The prize is to be awarded after two years' experiments of the proposed remedy. Communications are to be received at the Ministry of Agriculture, at Vienna, up to Sept. 1, 1870.

TWO OF THE MANY COLONIAL BISHOPS now vacant have at length been filled up, the Dean of Capetown having definitely accepted the Bishopric of Bombay, and the Rev. J. F. Turner, M.A., Rector of North Tidworth (a son of the late Lord Justice Turner), the Bishopric of Grafton and Armidale. Nothing is said about the successors of the Bishops of Mauritius and Labuan, both of whom long since accepted preferments in England.

A MEDICAL STUDENT of the Hospital Lariboisiere, named Curtols, twenty years of age, has just met an untimely death. He was engaged in dissecting a corpse, when he incautiously touched his lip, on which there was a small pimple. On his return home he suddenly remembered what he had done, but too late, as he died the next day in great suffering.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE HOLBORN UNION appear to have conceptions of conscience as to spending the poor rates in feasting. A committee of the guardians visited the Central London District Schools at Hanwell, and made a charge of £6 9s. 6d. for expenses incurred on the occasion; but, the circumstance having become known out of doors, one of the guardians has sent the clerk a cheque for the amount, less 30s.

MR. J. F. MAGUIRE, M.P. for the city of Cork, having been requested by several electors of Bradford to state his opinion as to the course which Irish Catholic electors resident in England should adopt at the coming elections, has published a letter advising them to "take their stand in the Liberal ranks, and employ every legitimate influence to secure the success of the party which adopts the policy and recognises the leadership of Mr. Gladstone." Mr. Gladstone's policy is, Mr. Maguire says, "one of conciliation through justice."

GENERAL GARIBALDI has written a letter to his constituents, stating the reasons which have led him to resign his seat as an Italian deputy. Physical infirmities and the consciousness of his inability to assist the people have kept him, he says, from taking part in the proceedings of Parliament. He will, however, always be ready to lay down his life for the country should the opportunity occur. The statement of the *Patric*, that the General had gone to Malta, is unfounded.

MR. JOHN HARDY continues his fantastic performances in South Warwickshire. At Leamington he has made another speech in Ancient Pistol's vein. His main point was that Mr. Mill was "like an owl, looking very wise and sage in his study, but extremely foolish when he came out into the daylight among his fellow-men." Nobody will ever accuse Mr. Hardy of looking "wise and sage," even in his study.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the Southport Corporation is in custody on the charge of having embezzled £8000. One of the provisions of a local act was that each year a certain sum should go to a sinking fund provided for the redemption of the town debt. The prisoner had invented a sum of £3247, but made the amount in his books £2786. On being asked to account for the difference, he confessed his inability to do so, and admitted having appropriated £8000 of the town funds to his own use. He has been remanded.

AN ECONOMICAL SUICIDE.—A man, who was in the habit of constantly frequenting a cabaret in the Versailles-road, Paris, was a few days ago observed by the mistress to be sitting with his glass empty before him. "What will you take?" said the woman. "Oh! nothing more," was the reply. "I have but forty sous, and I must buy some charcoal to stifle myself with." "Oh! that's very foolish," rejoined the landlady, who thought he was joking; "with twopennyworth of cord you could hang yourself, and by that arrangement you would have some more money to spend in drink." "Upon my word you're right," said the man; and he spent thirty-eight of his remaining sous in drink. On Saturday morning he was discovered hanging to a tree.

"SATURDAY REVIEW" GRAMMAR.—The *Saturday Review* appears to be in no possible way affected by the loss of its late editor. It abounds still in sneers and misrepresentations, and is still graced by the same charms of composition which prove the superiority of its writers, who leisurely indite their lofty essays in their studies, over the common scribbles of the press, who have to write when and how they can. An essay on "Etching and Etchers" in a recent number offers some fine examples of the grammatical accuracy of that exalted being the *Saturday Reviewer*—"A description and analysis of the processes enters into his conception of the aesthetic bearings of his art." Persons merely grammatical might urge that the two nominatives, "description" and "analysis," require a plural verb instead of the singular "enters." To satisfy and silence such quibblers, the *superior reviewer* gives us a compensatory sentence:—"Prominent among these are sensitiveness, often reckoned a weakness or morbid condition of soul in lovers of art." "Description and analysis is," but then "sensitiveness are!" The *superior scribe* has taken a hint from Sir Walter Scott, who put in the corner of his letter a group of commas, colons, and periods in order that his friend might put in the stops he could not stop to put. Our Great Unknown scatters singulars and plurals over his paper, and leaves his readers to fit them together. He seems to know almost as much of grammar, too, as he does of some of the subjects he criticises. He speaks of the graphotype and alludes to "the resulting print from the electrotyped copy." Does he know the difference between electrotype and stereotype? And, if so, does he know that the chief failure of graphotype is due to the fact that it does not give an electrotype but a stereotyped copy?—*Fun*.

LAMBETH INTERIORS.—"A District Visitor" gives the following glimpse into Lambeth interiors:—"As a daily visitor in one of the most crowded districts in London, I can truthfully say that the dwellings of the poor people in Lambeth are not much better than pigsties; indeed, not so good—pigs are comfortably housed in comparison. The landlord in Lambeth, however, has only an eye for his rent; if he gets that regularly it is of the least possible consequence to him whether his tenants are poisoned, and take fevers from foul drains, or diarrhoeas from unwholesome water, or are only crippled by rheumatism from the rain pouring through holes in the roof. 'If you does any repairs,' said one of these gentlemen, 'you does it for sake of yourself.' An enterprising cobbler in New-street (justly celebrated for its sausages) has portioned off some cowsheds. These are let out to a little colony of labourers and woodcutters. In Cardigan-street, Clarence-place, Cottage-place (where the water has been putrid all summer, and at two of the houses there is no supply of water at all), Queen's place, and Hampshire-street, many cottages are in the filthiest condition and worst state of repair. The pathway of each of these delightful localities is a complete swamp in winter up to the very doorsteps, varied here and there by large ponds and heaps of refuse, for dustbins are unknown in these regions. The people themselves are of the poorest class—costermongers, poor mechanics, labourers, charwomen, and needlewomen who work for the shops at 1*ld.* a shirt; but, poor as these people undoubtedly are, the comfort of having the styes they rent put in thorough repair and whitewashed would be gratefully appreciated, together with good drainage and clean water, if only to counterbalance the bad meat, light weight, and dear bread of the neighbourhood."



## THE LOUNGER.

WHEN Parliament broke up in July all the future—political future, I mean—was enveloped in a mist; not a dense fog, hiding everything from us, but a thin, grey mist, through which we could see events, but not distinctly, except here and there, where the cloud was rent or had partially lifted. For example, there was, clearly, a general election ahead. This was distinct and plain. Somewhat less clearly we discerned, or thought we discerned, a winter Session. I say somewhat less clearly, for there were members of Parliament who, up to the very last day of the Session, refused to believe that the new Parliament would meet in December. "Depend upon it," said an Irish member, as I bade him farewell, "we shall not meet till February." "But," said I, "Disraeli is pledged." "Ah!" he replied, "he will get out of it somehow." The winter Session, however, I think, is now all but certain. Then came the question of the result of the elections. This could not be discerned with any distinctness. The Tories, especially the Tory officials, spoke hopefully. They hoped, if they did not confidently expect, that the No-Popery cry would be very effective. And some of the Liberal members, especially those who represented large manufacturing towns, feared that it might be so; but the bulk of the Liberal members, no doubt, were most sanguine, and some confident, that the Liberal majority would be materially increased. "And if it should be so, what would happen?" The answer to this was—"Happen? why, we shall move an amendment to the address, and soundly thrash the Government." "Well, what then?" "Why, Disraeli and his pack will go out; the House will adjourn; Gladstone will form a Liberal Government, and we shall meet again in the middle of February." This was what the sanguine Liberals saw, or thought they saw, ahead; but on this question there was no certainty. Many Liberal members not gifted with so vivid an imagination, or perhaps endowed with a keener vision, did not see this, but saw, or thought they saw, something different. Now, however, this grey mist has in some places lifted, while in other parts it is getting thinner; and we can see much further than we could when Parliament broke up. The December sitting is no longer an uncertainty; it is as much a certainty as anything can be that is yet in the future. Out of that not even Disraeli can wriggle. A strong Liberal majority, too, is clearly discernible—majority as strong as it now is, and probably much stronger. The No-Popery flag will not fly—not even flutter—but hangs heavily downwards, clinging to the staff; stirred by no enthusiasm, and exciting none. "Church in danger," too, is quite as ineffective: nobody seems to care whether it be in danger or not. This, by-the-way, to an old man in his seventh decade is rather surprising. "Church in danger" was, only forty years ago, a terribly potent cry. When this was heard in our cities and towns, Dissenters and even Churchmen of the Liberal sort used to close their shutters and bar their doors, and retreat to the back of their houses for safety. But now, instead of raising delirious enthusiasm, it provokes only derision. "Whence this change?" said I to a solid Churchman of the true old kind; a Tory in politics, and Protestant to the backbone. "The cause is not far to seek," was his reply. "The Church was once the bulwark of the Protestant faith; it is now its betrayer." And no doubt there is much truth in this; but there are other causes, if we had time to look for them.

Well, then, some things which when Parliament broke up we saw through but mistily in the future are now pretty clearly revealed. Parliament will certainly meet in December. The Liberal majority in the new Parliament will not be less than it is now; probably it will be greater. A trial of strength between the two parties will come off before Christmas, and the Government will be defeated by a large majority. Thus far all is pretty clear; but over the events which will immediately follow the mist still hovers. Of course, according to all precedent, Disraeli, if beaten, as he inevitably will be, ought to resign. I say, inevitably will be, because I do not believe for a moment that, by any possible manœuvring, he can save himself from defeat. The Speech from the Throne, no doubt, will be cautiously and skillfully worded. Large reforms will possibly be promised, and amongst them an extensive reform of the Irish Church; and in the debate thereon all that sophistry and ingenious rhetoric can do will be tried in order to blind and cajole the Opposition. But all this will be futile. The Liberals, strong in numbers, hot from the hustings, all pledged to root out this abomination, and conscious that the jealous eyes of their constituents are upon them, will be proof against all sophistry, cajolery, and ingenious rhetoric. There will be no cave of Adullam this time; no defection; but a Liberal phalanx, solid, impenetrable, and irresistible. All this one sees clearly enough.

The defeat of the Government on the Address is, then, a certainty, so far as anything in the future can be a certainty. What, then, will Disraeli do? "Do?" you will say, "why, resign, of course." But I am not quite so sure of that. Any other man in the world, in his position, would, if beaten on the Address by a large majority, incontinently throw up his place. But Disraeli is not like other men; he is *sui generis*, a Minister like unto no Minister that we have ever had before. He laughs at precedents, and sets all Parliamentary etiquette at defiance; and I am rather disposed to think that if he should be beaten on the Address he will not immediately resign. He will, I think, tide over the adjournment till February at least. He may, probably, plead the example of Pitt, though these are not the days of Pitt, when the Sovereign set the House of Commons at defiance. He may quote the precedent of Peel, who refused, though defeated, to give up office, forgetting that the majority against Peel was but small; and, lastly, he may say, "You have objected to my policy, but you do not know what it is. Wait till I shall fully disclose it." But if he should play this game, it can be successful only for a time. At the meeting of Parliament in February, if he should not have resigned before, a direct vote of want of confidence will be proposed and carried; and if after that he shall refuse to budge, this will be the next step:—In a few days after the meeting in February the Financial Secretary must move that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair that the House may resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to grant a supply to her Majesty. This, in the case I have supposed, will be opposed and defeated—i.e., the supplies will be stopped and the game of the wily Premier will be up. But he will scarcely push matters to such an extremity. He will not, perhaps, go out if defeated on the Address; but if a distinct vote of want of confidence be carried, I think he must succumb.

Calumnies, it is notorious, are easily started and are long-lived. A falsehood, once originated, propagates itself, partly from the stupidity, partly from the malice, of mankind; and that, too, notwithstanding repeated exposures. This is especially the case during a period of electioneering excitement, when partisans are less anxious about the fairness than the effectiveness of the weapons they employ against an adversary. Of all this Mr. Gladstone must have a more than ordinarily keen sense just at present. All sorts of absurd and oft-refuted calumnies are every day being repeated about him. Everybody must remember the hoax played in the House of Commons last Session upon poor Major Stuart Knox, who was induced to read an extract from a speech of Mr. Whiteside as having been uttered by Mr. Gladstone. The hoax was exposed, Major Knox apologised, and the affair was supposed to be at an end. But it was not so. The calumny still lives. The passages read in conjunction by Major Stuart Knox have recently been reprinted and circulated by, I believe, a so-called Church-Defence Association in London, and were repeated, only the other day, by Major Palliser, the Conservative candidate for Devonport, at a meeting in that borough. Whether are we to attribute this persistence in misrepresentation to human stupidity or to party malice? Then, the Liberal leader has had to contradict, once more, the oft-contradicted assertion that he had made a bargain with the Roman Catholics, and had promised them a million or so out of the spoils of the Irish Church in exchange for their political support. It is difficult to believe that the repetition of this silly story has any other source

than party malice and the necessities of a desperate faction. But what are we to think of men who can condescend to such despicable expedients, and in furtherance, too, of what they are pleased to call the defence of religion? Let us have fair fighting, gentlemen, and eschew all such foul devices as these.

We every day hear further complaints of the undue exercise of landlord influence upon electors. The determination to do "all we can to get our men returned"—one prominent means being the coercion of tenants—announced some time ago, in not very choice English, by the Duke of Portland; subsequently acted on, indirectly, by the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff; boldly exercised by Mrs. Burton, at Wareham, and as boldly justified by her father, Mr. Drax; is now, it is alleged, carried out by the Duke of Marlborough at Woodstock, through his local agent, Mr. Napier. The Hon. G. Brodrick, Liberal candidate for the Blenheim Palace pocket-borough, remonstrated with his Grace and requested that Mr. Napier's proceedings should be disavowed. This the Duke flatly refused to do. Subsequently, however, Mr. Napier, clearly acting under "instructions," declared that, in canvassing—which, of course, in the circumstances, means coercing—the Duke's tenants in favour of Mr. Barnett, the Conservative candidate, he had acted "without instructions;" a declaration that may be taken for what it is worth. The Duke of Hamilton, too, it seems, has handed over his tenants in Lanarkshire to the tender mercies of his "commissioner," Mr. Padwick, of sporting and horse-scratching notoriety, who is alleged to be "putting on the screw" in support of the Tory candidate for the southern division of the county, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart. Shade of Lord Archibald Hamilton!—ye who, with old Lord Panmure, first raised and upheld the banner of Reform in Scotland; almost alone ye did it!—what say you to this backsliding of the degenerate representative of your ancient race? And the once sturdy men of Clydesdale, too, how do they relish the interference of a sporting southern attorney? In my hot youth, when the Fourth William was King, I "assisted," at some stirring political contests in Lanarkshire; and I feel certain, from my knowledge of their sires, that the Clydesdale yeomen and the independent-minded residents in Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, Larkhall, Dalserf, &c., will never submit to such unworthy dictation, and that, too, on behalf of a lack-brain like the present representative of the Lockharts of Lee and Carnworth. Possibly Sir Norman may be "scratched" before the real running begins, but after books have been made up, and he has been discovered to be a "bad investment."

After all, however, it is perhaps not unnatural that landlords should continue to coerce their tenants in the matter of votes. They have been so long accustomed to follow the practice that they cannot help it, and, I daresay, think they do no great harm. But that only proves the necessity of adopting measures to protect tenants who cannot help themselves. Let us have a trial of the ballot, and see how it will work. Secret voting cannot well be more "un-English" than this system of making serfs of free Britons by compelling them to vote against their consciences to "please the laird."

Is profane swearing an ordinary habit of country squires and militia colonels? Surely not; and yet the injunction to "swear not at all" was set at naught the other day by two gentlemen of the squire and militia Colonel and Conservative M.P. persuasion, and that in the classic, episcopal, and High-Church county of Oxford. Colonels Fane and North, members of Parliament for that county, and Colonels, the one of the Oxford and the other of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, were both guilty of taking their Maker's name in vain at a meeting of the Thame Agricultural Association. Colonel Fane, speaking of the want of discipline at the Windsor volunteer review, stated "that Lord Paulet had told him that when the Duke of Cambridge went by the men were lying down flat on their backs smoking short pipes. He asked his Lordship why he did not tell them to get up until the Duke of Cambridge had passed. 'My God!' said Lord Paulet, 'I dare not; if I had, they would have bayoneted me, by God!'" Colonel North, replying to this, "declared to God that he saw regiment after regiment move off the field in a manner that would have done credit to any regiment of the Line." Is not this very shocking, and a bad example to set before mere "common people"? Besides, if Colonel Fane be a correct reporter, profane swearing seems to be common among lords and generals as well as squires and militia colonels. I am loth to believe it; yet how can I suspect Colonel Fane's truthfulness?

A good deal of talk has been caused by the doings at a high Ritualistic harvest celebration in the parish of St. James-the-Great, Haydock, Lancashire, the other day. Part of the celebration consisted of a procession round a field in which there figured "crucifers in cassock, cotta, fur tippet, and biretta," choir boys in violet cassocks, banners, "new silk vestments," "figure of the patron saint," &c., and in which were borne offerings of grain, fruit, flowers, butter, eggs, and—a pig's head. This display is repudiated even by "advanced Ritualists," the pig's head especially being objected to. Well, the whole affair may be very absurd viewed from a Christian standpoint, and as exhibited by ministers of a Christian Church; but it was simply a specimen of Ritualism run mad, and, as it seems to me, borrowing rites from the old Pagan festivals of Ceres, Flora, and Pomona. Have other Ritualistic practices a more rational, or scriptural, or even Catholic origin?

It is but seldom that one meets with any violation, either of fact or taste, in the columns of the *Daily News*; and yet even that well-conducted journal occasionally, but only occasionally, blunders. In one of an excellent series of articles on "Our New Constituencies," now appearing in that paper, I met with the following sentence, *in re* the county of Monmouth, the other day:—"Troy House, at Monmouth, . . . contains the cradle of Henry VI. and the armour which he wore at Agincourt." Now, as this may mislead persons whose knowledge of English history is superficial, it may be as well to recall the fact that the Plantagenet King born at Monmouth, and hence called Harry Monmouth, "he at Agincourt who shone," and who in his youth played such wild pranks with "funny, queer Sir John," was the fifth Monarch of that name, and should not be confounded with his son, Henry VI.—a very different man, who ran a very, very different career, and had a much more inglorious end.

Of course, your readers know that a movement is on foot for erecting a monument in Kensal-green cemetery, over the grave of the late Leigh Hunt, poet, dramatist, novelist, and journalist; but they may not know, and may be glad to learn, that subscriptions are received by the hon. treasurer, S. R. Townshend Mayer, Esq., F.R.S.L., at 25, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

I have received several letters requesting particulars about the writing-desk for the blind mentioned by me in your columns a week or two since; and, for the information of my correspondents and others, I beg to state that the address of the inventor, Mr. J. G. Calkin, is 6, Clayton-street, Kennington, S.E., London. No doubt he will be happy to answer all inquiries on the subject of his very ingenious and useful contrivance, which, judging by the interest my brief notice has excited, appears to meet a much-felt want.

A correspondent directs my attention to the circumstance that, in my contribution last week, the name of Mr. Piazzi Smyth was spelt "Piozzi." I do not know whether the mistake was mine or the printer's; but I willingly correct it.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

A controversy now going on between Mr. Charles Reade and the *Mask* is very unpleasant. The *Mask* charged the authors of "Foul Play" with plagiarising from the plot of a French play called "Le Portefeuille Rouge." From the parallels cited by the *Mask*, the conclusion I came to was that the obligations incurred in "Foul Play" to the French drama were so insignificant that the parallels might have been accidental. But the presence of Mr. Boucicault in the affair made this improbable, and it appears almost certain that "Foul Play" was indebted to "Le Portefeuille Rouge"—though certainly not much. In *Once a Week* Mr. Charles Reade

comes forward to defend himself in a characteristic letter, and, exhibiting—I think with no more than plain truth—the enormous differences between the French play and the novel, winds up by pledging himself to sue the *Mask* for libel, not only in alleging the plagiarism, but for collateral remarks. This month the *Mask* replies to Mr. Reade, and accepts his challenge for any court of law he pleases.

Now, I so much admire Mr. Charles Reade, and I have, not wholly without reason, so much admiration for his character as a gentleman, that I take leave to say I shall be very sorry to see him go to law upon any question of the kind. If he does, he will lose his case. And he would lose his case if it were absolutely one upon which no two literary men could entertain two opinions. Judges and juries, the best of them, know little about literature. Perhaps Mr. Reade has heard of a novel called "The Old Ledger," by Dr. Strauss. It was an ill-constructed book, with enormous faults, and its author's habits of thought and style were those of the period of the Regency. Yet it was ingenious in plot, and a very purely and even tenderly devised story of self-sacrifice. A more thoroughly moral book never was written; nor did it contain a single profane passage. It had, however, certain faults which very much, and not unjustly, irritated, or rather incensed certain people, and I do not wish to palliate those faults. But let Mr. Reade mark! This book was condemned in a review as blasphemous, immoral, and full of bad French, bad Latin, and bad German. Dr. Strauss being a German, and unquestionably a scholar, it must be clear to a mole that any philological faults in the book would be due to his inexperience in correcting proofs. But though Dr. Strauss twice sought redress for a review which he alleged was a libel, he was twice defeated. Now, I think it served him right for taking a literary or literary-moral question before a jury. Juries and Judges are not critics—are not moralists. I have not a doubt—and I have good reason for saying this, much as it might puzzle Mr. Reade to think how I can have any such reason—I have not a doubt, I say, that if a review were to condemn his admirable "Griffith Gaunt" as immoral, a British jury, directed by any Judge now on the bench, would support the reviewer if Mr. Reade were to bring an action for libel upon such a review. I do most earnestly hope, then, that Mr. Reade will take a different course. Suppose he were to reprint his *Once a Week* paper with additions, and circulate it among the press. I do not think that even then he would get justice done him, for there is a great dislike to Mr. Boucicault; but anything would be better than taking a literary-ethical question into a court of law; unless, indeed, it were as elementary in its nature as the Risk Allah business. It is, *primæ facie*, acknowledging as competent judges of literary questions some of the most incompetent people in the world. If we could get a jury of men of letters, then, indeed, the case would be different, even though the Judge were incompetent for literary purposes—as nearly, if not quite, all our Judges actually are.

I may add that I think the very bad "portrait" of Mr. Reade in another number of the *Mask* was not likely to have been prompted by malice, as a writer in *Once a Week* insists. It struck me as having been made up very roughly and vaguely from a description; but, knowing, as I happen to do, the person of Mr. Charles Reade, I was much astonished at it.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE SURREY may certainly lay claim to the merit of having inaugurated, or, at all events, of having most persistently supported, the taste for scenic realism which is made so manifest nowadays in every important piece that is placed upon the London stage. Long before the Princess's dreamed of a house on fire, ages before Mr. Halliday invented Waterloo Bridge, Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd had signalled their managerial career by many faithful representations of well-known portions of the metropolis. In producing, therefore, so ultra-realistic a piece as "Land Rats and Water Rats," they are guilty of no servile imitation of Mr. Boucicault or Mr. Halliday; they are simply carrying on a class of drama with which their names have for many years been associated. I may as well mention that the ultra-realism of this piece is confined to the scenery and properties. The story, dialogue, and action are of the most (theatrically) commonplace and threadbare description. A young swell in love with a beautiful Covent-garden Market woman (!); a proud but loving father who adores his son, but threatens to starve him, notwithstanding, if he marries without the parental sanction; a worthy young mechanic, with radical views, in love with the market-wench, but cut out by the young swell, and behaving himself in a very high-minded and disinterested manner under the circumstances; a nondescript ruffian, one third bill-discounter, one third swindler, and one third thief, who is always compassing the ruin of everybody in the piece; a comic pieman, and a serio-comic milliner, are all well-worn Surrey stage-types; and Mr. Watts Phillips, in constructing his drama, has merely found it necessary to give the standing theatrical kaleidoscope a shake, and to note down on paper its effects. The piece is sheer nonsense and the dialogue contemptible; but, then, nobody cares about the story that is being told, and a Surrey audience is not particular as to the real paternity of every joke or epigram uttered under the author's name. The only thing to criticize is the scenery, which is really extremely good. The view of Blackfriars arches and of the top of the bridge is quite equal, in the matter of faithful portraiture, to the standard scenic effects which have achieved success on the more fashionable side of the water. Mr. Shepherd overacts dreadfully, but his audience certainly appear to like it. Mr. Creswick puts some force into the part of the rejected mechanic; but his personal appearance and voice are strangely out of character with this and other semi-sentimental parts with which his name is usually associated. Miss Pauncefort plays the promoted market-girl artistically enough. The other parts call for no remark. To my thinking, the worst scene in the piece is the last. Everything has been sacrificed to the "express-train," and the curtain falls upon a strangely unfinished story. The "express-train" is, no doubt, good for a theatre; but, regarded as an imitation of a real train, it is not all that could be wished, being jerky in its nature, and much given to shutting itself up telecopically in the midst of its wild career.

ASTLEY's has also reverted to a description of play with which it was formerly identified. "The Storming of Magdala" is very like "The Battle of Waterloo," "The Sikh War," and half a dozen other of those military spectacles which formed this theatre's principal attraction in its palmiest days. "The Storming of Magdala" is neither better nor worse than these others; it has no pretensions whatever to literary merit, and simply serves as a medium for the introduction of showy scenery, real guardsmen, and plenty of gunpowder. The piece is well mounted, in its way; the management appear to have spared no pains to make it effective, and to those who know nothing whatever of soldiering it affords, no doubt, an imposing spectacle. It is instructive, too; for we learn from it that General Sir Robert Napier habitually wears a false nose and carries his arms at an angle of 45 deg. from his body. We also learn that the geological survey of the line of country between Annesley Bay and Magdala was intrusted to a drunken Irish gunner, who was also selected by Sir Robert Napier from a host of commissioned officers as the most fit and proper person to attach to the person of the Queen of Abyssinia, after that august personage had rendered herself up a prisoner to the English. The piece is well mounted, and reminds one of days, long gone by, when a visit to Astley's was a treat to be looked forward to for weeks and to be looked back upon for months.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE for the French company has been commenced at the Gutter-percha Works, Wharf-road, City-road. It is intended to submerge the cable next summer between Brest and the United States, via the island of St. Pierre (Gulf of St. Lawrence). The Great Eastern steamship has been chartered by the contractors for the purpose of assisting in the operation.



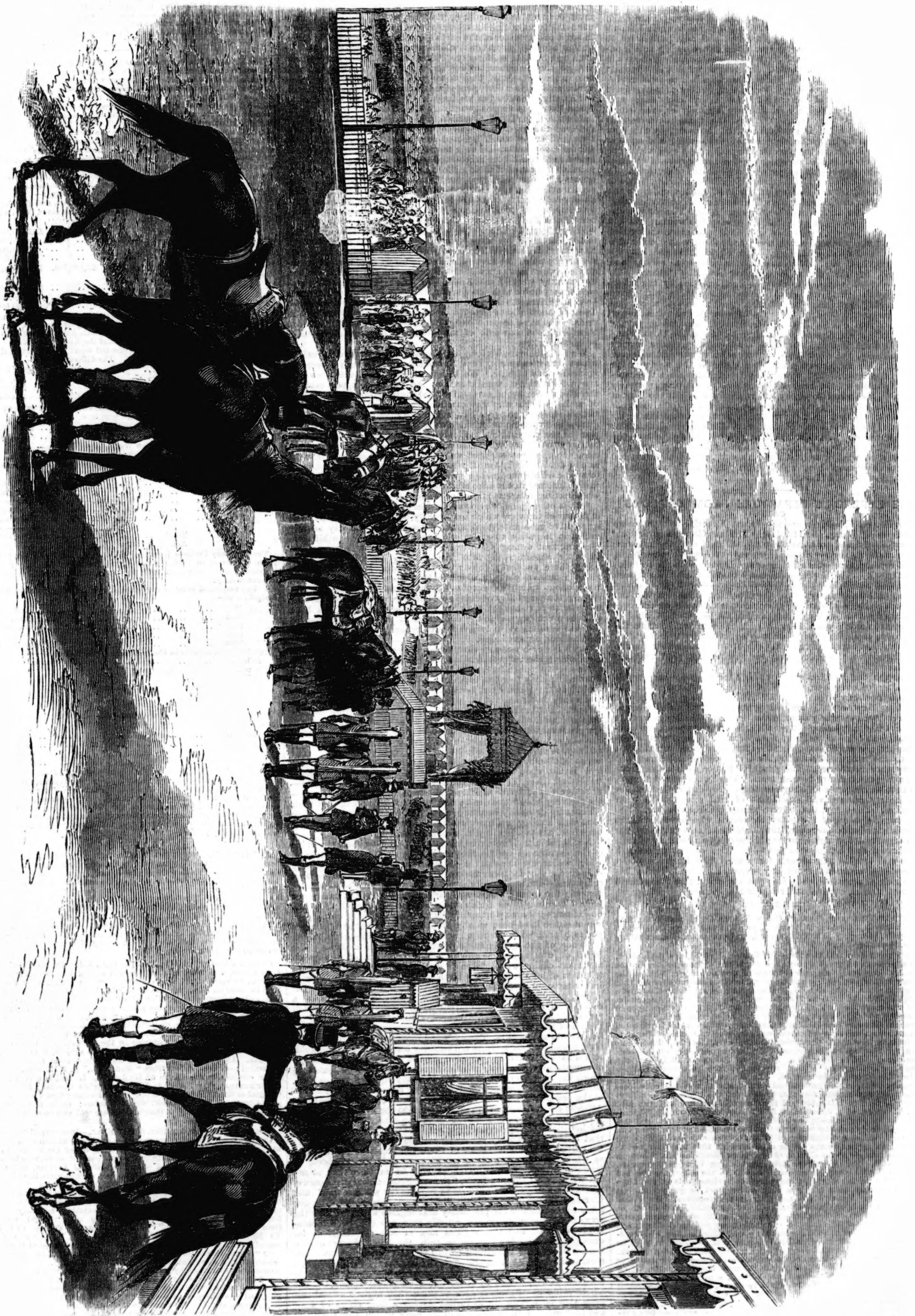


SCENE FROM "BLOW FOR BLOW," AT THE HOLBORN THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "LAND RATS AND WATER RATS," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—(SEE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.)





DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL FROM THE CAMP AT CHALONS.



## "BLOW FOR BLOW," AT THE HOLBORN THEATRE.

OUR Theatrical Lounger last week noticed Mr. H. J. Byron's new drama, "Blow for Blow," recently produced at the Holborn Theatre. In addition to our Contributor's criticisms, and in further elucidation of the course of the action, we now, in connection with the accompanying Engraving of a scene from the piece, add a few details from the columns of a contemporary.

In design and execution "Blow for Blow" has very little claim to originality: its interest is criminal, but not too criminal; its principal characters are strongly marked and admirably fitted to particular actors; but the story in the two opening acts is unnecessarily complicated; and the comic scenes, amusing enough in themselves, have the slenderest possible connection with the main plot. The backbone of the piece is the resemblance existing between two twin sisters—a contrivance that writers of fiction have availed themselves of very freely for many centuries; and, to make this resemblance sufficiently striking on the stage, the two parts are represented by the same actress—Miss Lydia Foote. What is gained in effect, however, by this plan must necessarily be lost in clearness of exposition; and another inherent weakness in the piece is the suddenness with which one of the girls is persuaded to enter upon a long course of criminal deception to revenge the supposed wrongs of the other sister. In "The Corsican Brothers" the romantic action and strong incidents of the drama, to say nothing of the local colouring, justify the vendetta; but in "Blow for Blow" the characters are too commonplace to render their violent resolves probable. The story, omitting certain details, may be told in a very few words. An old Portsmouth lawyer, who has got into pecuniary difficulties, commits forgery to extricate himself, and falls into the power of a watchful and revengeful clerk. The clerk loves the lawyer's daughter; but the lawyer's daughter loves a sailor, and the suit of the sailor is favoured by the father. To make matters worse, the clerk is horsewhipped by the sailor, in a scene that we should have thought would have been highly repugnant to English taste; and the enraged clerk consequently plots the ruin of everybody. The lawyer is transported chiefly through his agency, and when, in the course of the second and following acts, the sailor, transformed into a Baronet, is found married to a second wife, his first having died suddenly, the clerk seeks out the sister of the first wife and persuades her to personate her dead sister in the way we have before mentioned. The personation is effectual for a time, sufficient to make all the innocent personages of the play supremely miserable, and when the agony has reached its height the knot of the difficulty is cut by having the villain hurled out of a second or third floor window. Mr. Byron is not perhaps more lax in his notions of justifiable homicide than most of his fellow-dramatists; but the cool way in which his characters tell the public how the mangled man is struggling below in the area, and is taken up by a policeman, who, if he had done his duty, would have arrested the intending murderers, departs from the horrible and intense, and touches the ridiculous.

## THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE FROM CHALONS CAMP.

THE Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial left the camp at Chalons on Friday, the 11th inst. The *Moniteur* states that his Majesty determined to leave the camp without military honours; but the soldiers, perceiving the departing cortege from their tents, rushed out and greeted the Emperor and his son with the warmest acclamations. The Generals and corps commanders alone formed a mounted escort for the Emperor on his way to the railway station. *L'Etendard* says that the Emperor, upon leaving the camp, addressed the following speech to the Generals at the railway station:—"I felt very happy during the eight days which I have passed among you. I say nothing more to you, because the newspapers would be sure to draw prognostications of war from my words, however moderate they might be. I therefore confine myself to giving expression to my satisfaction with your zeal and your devotion."

Although the "enthusiasm" which appears in official journals is a matter of course when applied to the Sovereign, yet on this occasion there can be no doubt of the Emperor's popularity with the army. Napoleon III. has greatly improved the condition of the soldier; there is scarcely an officer now without the insignia of the Legion of Honour; he has fought with the army in the Italian campaign, and he bears the name of Bonaparte. No occasion is lost by the Emperor to show his consideration for the soldier. On this last visit to the camp additional rations, and coffee, and cigars, and brandy were distributed. The youthful Prince went amongst the men, and passed hours in their tents. They were spared all duty save that which was a military necessity. No doubt their cheers were hearty cheers, and significant of real devotion to their Sovereign. The army, too, believe pretty generally in war. The most humble mind of the many thousands who have learnt the soldier's life cannot but regard the doubling of their numbers, the rapid distribution of new arms, and the arming and storing of forts as indications of anticipated fighting. You cannot persuade a simple soldier that nations arm for peace. The Emperor whilst at the camp did not permit any expressions to fall from his lips which anticipated hostilities; yet the army, like the general public of France, believe rather in war than peace.

ANOTHER FIRE on a farm at Holywell, near Cork, makes the fifth within a month attributed to incendiarism. In this instance £2000 worth of property, belonging to a Mr. Maynard, was consumed. An arrest has been made on suspicion.

GLADSTONE FOR GREENWICH.—On Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, a densely-crowded aggregate public meeting of the electors residing in the three divisions comprising the borough of Greenwich was held at the Literary Institution, High-street, Deptford, to adopt measures for securing the return of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as a representative of the borough at the next election. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Angerstein, one of the candidates in the Liberal interest for West Kent, whose appearance on the platform, accompanied by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., the other Liberal candidate for that division of the county, was the signal for repeated applause, which was renewed on the entrance of Mr. J. Baxter Langley, who intends to contest Greenwich in the event of Mr. Gladstone's return for South-West Lancashire. Mr. Dixon, secretary of the committee, read letters from Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P. for the borough, expressing the highest approval of the movement and regretting his unavoidable absence. As his colleague Sir C. Bright was now absent on his professional duties, and it was not considered that he would again come forward, he thought the present was a most appropriate time to bring forward such a politician and eminent man as Mr. Gladstone. Mr. John Stuart Mill replied that it was a great compliment for any statesman to be elected by the spontaneous free will of a large constituency; and he was sorry that the example had been dying out. It had been carried out with respect to Mr. Cobden and Lord Brougham; and it was an honour to the people of Greenwich that they intended to revive this example by the election of such a politician as Mr. Gladstone for Greenwich. The reply of the Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich, was received with great enthusiasm. It was to the effect that he had observed with much regret that clergymen in various parts of the kingdom had recently been taking a very active part as politicians. It was his opinion that this was not their proper vocation. He wished a clergyman to devote himself to his spiritual duties, and do all he could for the spread of Gospel truth, and the benefit of the parishioners under his charge. At the same time, he had strong political feelings; and he thought no person could blame him for giving effect to them by according his vote to Mr. Gladstone, and thus showing that he wished to do all he could to remove the anomalies and injustice arising from the Irish Church. Mr. White, of Plumstead, moved a resolution pledging the meeting to secure the return of Mr. Gladstone at the next election. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., contrasted the policy of Mr. Gladstone with that of the present Government, especially with regard to economy and the remission of taxation. He referred to the meeting at the Crystal Palace, where large numbers of the clergy attended, when Mr. Gladstone was contrasted with Judas Iscariot—this sentiment being received with applause. There were in the county of Kent about 250 clergymen, and he should be very well satisfied if himself and Mr. Angerstein obtained the votes of ten of them. After an address from Mr. J. B. Langley the resolution was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## EARTHQUAKES.

THERE are periods in the history of the earth when subterranean forces seem to acquire more than their usual intensity, and proclaim their activity by producing volcanic eruptions and destructive earthquakes in regions widely remote from each other. Ordinary earthquakes—that is, vibrations of the earth's crust which are but just sensible, and produce no destructive effects—are at all times sufficiently common. It has been estimated, indeed, by one of our most eminent scientific men, that not a day, scarcely even a moment, passes without a vibration, more or less intense, occurring in some part or other of the earth's crust. But destructive earthquakes are not phenomena which present themselves with any such approach to uniformity. Often several years have passed without the occurrence of any remarkable earthquakes; and it is comparatively seldom that those tremendous upheavals occur which produce in a few minutes the destruction of whole provinces.

Recently, however, as we have said, the earth's subterranean forces have been unusually active. We all remember how the inhabitants of St. Thomas suffered from the great earthquake which followed the great hurricanes of the autumn of 1867. The subterranean throes which inflicted so much injury continued to be felt for many weeks, and even now threatening vibrations occur at intervals to remind the much-trying people that they are still exposed to a renewal of their misfortunes. Then we heard of earthquakes in Malta, in Egypt, in Formosa, in St. Salvador, and one even was felt in the quiet plains of Somersetshire. Not long after, hundreds of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands were destroyed by an uprush of molten matter from beneath the violently-shaken bed of the Pacific Ocean. Vesuvius had all the while been in violent eruption. Then, after a short rest, Vesuvius again breaks forth; Gibraltar is shaken by a violent shock; the inhabitants of New South Wales, usually undisturbed by subterranean forces, are startled by an earthquake; and, finally, we hear of a great earthquake in that most unquiet of all portions of the earth's surface, the country west of the Andes. In this last instance the shock seems comparable with the most fearful earthquakes that have ever been experienced. If we can trust the news we have from New York we must believe that ten or twelve towns have been laid in ruins. The same account states that upwards of 30,000 lives have been lost, and upwards of fifty millions of pounds' worth of property destroyed.

We have little in this long list of events to encourage the notion which many entertain, that the earth's subterranean forces are gradually diminishing. We believe, indeed, that this view has arisen from the circumstance that the older geologists mistook the effects of many centuries of subterranean action for the results of a single outburst. The careful researches of the more experienced modern geologists have sufficed to show that ancient earthquakes and volcanic eruptions closely resembled those which take place at the present time, not only in the character but in the intensity of their action. There may be a gradual process of diminution, but the best evidence we now have tends to show that the rate of diminution is too slow to be perceptible. We cannot point to a time within the limits even of geological history at which the earth's internal forces were markedly superior in activity to those whose action we are at present cognisant of.

On the other hand, we do not consider that there is any evidence in favour of the view which has recently been put forward by some speculative geologists, that internal forces may one day acquire sufficient intensity to effect the earth's complete annihilation. The risk that during some sub-oceanic volcano a large volume of water should rush into the interior of the earth, and being there suddenly converted into steam, should forthwith rend the massive globe in which we live into a million fragments, is one about which we need not greatly trouble ourselves. Admitting the possibility of such a catastrophe, we may console ourselves with the thought that for many ages the earth has been quite as much exposed to the danger as at present, and that as she has escaped it so long she will probably escape it for yet another long series of ages.

But it is worth noticing that, so far as the future history of our race is concerned, it would be a far more serious misfortune if the earth's subterranean forces were gradually to become extinct, than it would if they were to increase in energy within a moderate limit. In the latter case, indeed, many more lives would be lost, and a far greater amount of property would be destroyed than at present. But in the former case the earth would simply become uninhabitable. It is remarked by Sir John Herschel that, "had the primeval world been constructed as it now exists, time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." The action of the sea waves upon the shores of continents, and of rain and rivers upon their interiors, would have sufficed to have washed all the earth beneath the level of the sea. Earthquakes—or rather the subterranean forces of which they are the evidence—are the very life of the earth; and so far from hoping that their effects may gradually become less and less perceptible, we ought to look with anxiety upon such a result—not, indeed, as affecting ourselves, but as affecting our remote posterity.

Nor is this all. It would be impossible to over-estimate the value of the services of earthquakes in storing up for us materials on which we largely depend for our comfort, and even for our very existence. But for them the coal we burn would never have been compacted—and so fitted for our use—during its long submergence beneath the ocean; the soils of various character from which our forests and our fields derive their nourishment would have had no existence; the very materials from which we build our houses would either have been wholly wanting, or would have been less perfectly adapted to our requirements. Not less important is the influence of the earth's subterranean activity in modifying the forms of continents, in affecting the direction of the great mountain chains which traverse them, and in regulating the distribution of land and water. Even the climate of a country owes its character to long-past earth-throes. Here in England, for example, we enjoy a mildness of climate, a warmth in winter, and a coolness in summer (that of 1868 being always excepted), which we should never have been favoured with were it not for the influence of that very portion of the earth's subterranean forces which has been in action in St. Thomas's and more recently in Peru. The Gulf stream, which tempers our summer heat and our winter cold, would have had another direction were it not for that long range of mountains which forms the backbone of the two continents into which the New World is divided. If that range had not existed, each of these continents would have been converted by the action of the sea into an island, and the waters of the great equatorial Atlantic current would have passed out into the Pacific Ocean.

Perhaps the question which most importantly affects us is neither that of the gradual dying out of subterranean actions, nor that of their ultimately becoming sufficiently powerful to effect the earth's destruction. Each of these views may be looked upon as wholly speculative, since we have no evidence whatever in favour of either. But, although we may be satisfied that, to use the words of Sir Charles Lyell, "the energy of subterranean movements has always been uniform as regards the whole earth," and therefore that it will probably continue so, yet we must at the same time recognise the possibility that regions which are now the scene of intense subterranean activity may one day be comparatively at rest, and that regions now at rest (as England, for example) may one day become, in turn, the great theatre of subterranean action. We cannot (says Lyell) found the opinion of our continual immunity from the effects of destructive earthquakes on the fact that "they may for a cycle of years have been invariably confined, as at present, to large but determinate spaces." The whole evidence of geology goes to show that regions now at rest have once been violently disturbed during a long series of ages, and that most of those now disturbed have in old times been at rest.—*Daily News*.

WHELAN has been convicted of the assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Gee, and has been sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 10.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE TORY GOVERNMENT.

THE following letter and statement, forwarded to Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Dukinfield, have been published:—

Penmaenmaur, Aug. 20, 1868.  
Sir,—I send you a financial statement on which you may confidently rely. We left the income tax at 4d. in the pound. The expenditure of 1859-60 was arranged by the Tory Government. It was early in July that, on coming into office, I had to meet a deficit of, I think, four millions and a half, in a year of which all the arrangements had been made, and of which between three and four months had actually gone.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The history of the last endeavour made by the Liberal party to reduce the public expenditure commences with the year 1861. The two previous years had seen the finances of the country disturbed by the additions made to our armaments through fear of French aggression and by the China war; and, in 1861, heavy charges were caused by the "Trent" affair. But, in 1861, the Government were able to reduce the military and naval expenditure by about one million and three quarters; and, in 1862, by no less than three millions and a half, compared with that of 1860; and their hands were strengthened in effecting reductions by the result of the debate raised by Mr. Stansfeld on June 3, 1862, which committed Parliament to still greater economy. How has this policy been carried out by the Administrations which have since been in power? During the four years 1862 to 1865 the direction of the finance was entirely in the hands of a Liberal Government. The Budget of 1866 was also framed by them, but the expenditure was mainly regulated by their successors. For the finance of 1867 and 1868 the Tories are solely responsible. Here are the results:—

1. The expenditure for Army, Navy, civil revenue, and all other services, exclusive of the interest and management of the National Debt, was reduced by the Liberal Government from—

In 1862 .. .. .	£43,070,000
1863 .. .. .	40,840,000
1864 .. .. .	40,090,000
To, in 1865 .. .. .	39,680,000

the total reduction in three years being £3,390,000. It was increased by the Tory Government to—

In 1866 .. .. .	£40,700,000
1867 .. .. .	42,660,000
1868 .. .. .	43,730,000

according to Mr. Hunt's Budget. Deducting £860,000 for a change which has been made in the manner of accounting for certain departmental receipts, the total increase in three years will have been £3,190,000. No expenditure is here included on account of the Abyssinian War.

2. The expenditure for these services fell short of the original estimate in each year of Liberal Government. The difference was—

In 1862 .. .. .	£690,000
1863 .. .. .	680,000
1864 .. .. .	500,000
1865 .. .. .	110,000

The expenditure exceeded the original estimate in each year of the Tory Government. The excess was—

In 1866 .. .. .	£615,000
1867 .. .. .	530,000

besides the cost of the Abyssinian War.

3. The five Liberal Budgets gave the country reductions of taxation, especially on tea, sugar, wine, hops, paper, and property and income (in excess of taxes imposed) to the following extent:—

In 1862 .. .. .	£100,000
1863 .. .. .	4,610,000
1864 .. .. .	3,230,000
1865 .. .. .	5,340,000
1866 .. .. .	600,000

Total .. .. .	£13,880,000
Annual average .. .. .	2,776,000

The two Tory Budgets increased the income tax by 1d. in 1867, and by 2d. in the pound in 1868, for the Abyssinian War. The only reduction of taxation was that made in 1867, to the extent of £210,000 in the marine insurance duty.

4. The surplus of revenue over expenditure resulting from the five Liberal Budgets was—

In 1862 .. .. .	£1,300,000
1863 .. .. .	3,150,000
1864 .. .. .	3,850,000
1865 .. .. .	1,900,000
1866 .. .. .	2,650,000

Total surplus applied to the reduction of the National Debt .. .. . £12,850,000

The deficit of the two Tory years is—

In 1867 .. .. .	£1,636,000
1868 (according to Mr. Hunt's Budget) .. .. .	278,000

£1,914,000

Or, if the Abyssinian expenditure and extra income tax imposed to provide for it be excluded—

In 1867 .. .. .	£13,000
1868 .. .. .	148,000

Total .. .. . £161,000 deficit.

From these facts it follows that the policy of the Liberal party has been to reduce the public charges, and to keep the expenditure within the estimates; and as a result to diminish the taxation of the country and the National Debt; that the policy of the Tory Government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges, and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates; and, as a result, to create deficits, and to render the reduction of taxation impossible. Which policy will the country prefer?

A LADY'S RESPONSE TO THE TOAST OF "THE LADIES."—The annual dinner of the Tipperary Union Farming Society was held a few days since. The usual toasts were proposed, and Mr. O'Connell proposed "The Ladies." M. C. Bayly rose to respond, but some one in the ladies' gallery, dressed in the haughtiest style, rose and said, "Sit down, Sir," and Mr. Bayly did so. The lady continued standing, fanning herself, and made a very humorous speech, hoping that there should be a prize for the best husband who minded what his wife said to him (laughter); and the best wife, who insisted on her rights (laughter). The gentlemen looked well to be eating and drinking all the evening, and complimenting one another, and leaving the ladies without a bit or sup (Cheers). This ought to be remedied next year.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, M.A., Incumbent of Eille, Lancashire, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, after which they will proceed to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital to hear the orations delivered by the senior scholars, according to annual custom. The following is a programme of the speeches:—Greek oration, on "The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," R. W. Le Mesurier, fifth Grecian; English oration on the same subject, C. A. Stokes, first Grecian; Latin oration on the same subject, A. G. A. Roberts, fourth Grecian; French oration on the same subject, F. G. Bider, second Grecian. After which the following translations from English poets will be recited:—Greek iambics from "Henry VI.," R. H. Roe, sixth Grecian; Latin elegiacs, "The Battle of Minden," A. L. Smith, seventh Grecian; Greek hexameters, "Time," A. J. Butler, eighth Grecian; Latin sapphics, "Burial of the Minisink," S. Wood, tenth Grecian; Greek elegiacs, "Atys and Adrastus," F. H. Carter, ninth Grecian; Latin alcaics, "Saul at Endor," E. M. Field twelfth Grecian. There will also be an original Latin poem, not yet adjudged.

CONCERTS AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Encouraged by the success that attended the concert given in the great hall at Islington last year, a new series, which are announced as being under the leadership of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Charles Goffrie, was inaugurated on Wednesday evening. The performance commenced with the National Anthem, and after Mr. Harper had displayed his wonderful power of manipulating his trumpet, Signora Sofia Scalchi sang the recitative and *rendo* "Cenerentola" (Rossini), and, probably owing to the fact that it was her first appearance in England, that lady was loudly applauded and recalled. Mr. Levy played the *Levy-Iathan* Polka with undeviating accuracy and high finish, and Mr. George Perren gave the air, "Sound an alarm," from "Judas Maccabaeus," with considerable energy and fervour. To Miss Liebhart the ballad, "Little bird, so sweetly singing," was allotted; and, on being recalled after the conclusion of the song, she sang "Home, Sweet Home," so pathetically and sweetly, that she was again rewarded with a recognition of unqualified sympathy. A fantasia on the pianoforte was played by Mr. James W. Wehl with true artistic skill, and was followed by Mr. George Perren, who sang "The Bay of Biscay" with robust vigour and spirit. The second part of the concert was similar to the first, and was brought to a sparkling and harmonious conclusion by the performance of "The Flick and Flock Galop." The finale, however, fell far short of the usual termination of the concerts last year, when Mr. Kingsbury, the then conductor, used to rouse the enthusiasm of his audiences by the performance of Jullien's "British Army Quadrille."

\* By the "year 1861" is meant the "financial year, 1861-2," and so forth.



## THE WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

THE western extension of the Metropolitan Railway to Brompton being so far advanced towards completion—all that remains to be done being a little fitting up and decoration at the various stations—it is proposed to open it to the public on Oct. 1. Mr. Myles Fenton, the traffic manager, and a party of gentlemen connected with the line, proceeded over it on Tuesday for a private inspection prior to making the final arrangements for the forthcoming opening. The new line starts from a junction with the present Edgware-road station of the company, and, leaving the line to the Bishop's-road to the right, proceeds to a new Paddington station immediately opposite the Great Western Hotel, to which there will be a separate approach by a subway for those passengers desiring to stop at that establishment, or, residing there, wishing to come to the City. From thence it proceeds to Bayswater, and between these two stations there are most massive walls, whilst houses stand on each side of the line, and, in order to give them greater security, are ingeniously pinned by iron struts crossing the line; whilst, not to destroy the appearance of Lancaster-gardens, a high wall crossing the line will be converted into a kind of dummy houses, with garden and everything complete; but of course this has nothing to do with the line itself. Proceeding onwards, we next come to the Notting-hill-gate station, which, like those at Paddington and Bayswater, is admirably arranged, there being every accommodation provided that can possibly be required. After leaving Notting-hill the line proceeds to High-street, Kensington, almost immediately opposite old Kensington Church; and this may be called from its extent the principal station of the line, as here the Metropolitan Company will meet with the Metropolitan District (which will have its terminal station here), and form that junction which is ultimately to aid in completing the inner Metropolitan circle. From here, too, will be a connection with the West London line, through which the western portion of the outer circle will be completed. For the present the western extension will not be opened at Kensington beyond this point, though in a few months they will open their line to another junction with the Metropolitan District at Exhibition-road, opposite the South Kensington Museum, which will form the real Kensington terminus of the Metropolitan line; and here for a short distance the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District will have almost parallel lines, though they will not in any way come into competition with each other. After leaving High-street, Kensington, the line makes a slight detour, and arrives at Gloucester-road, Bayswater, where another handsome station completes the western extension of the Metropolitan line, though it will hereafter be carried down to West Brompton. Unlike the parent line, but comparatively a small portion of the railway is in tunnel, and it has been so arranged that every station is beautifully situated, with a large space open to the sky, so that there is neither a want of light nor ventilation. The works are in many places marvels of engineering skill, the cuttings and the retaining walls presenting a "solidarity" rarely equalled; whilst in one portion of the line so numerous are the roads and streets to be accommodated that the line, which is an open cutting, appears to be spanned by a bridge at every ten or twenty yards. The permanent way seems to be extremely firm, and the whole of the line is laid with the best steel rails, 85 lb. to the yard. The stations are not only spacious but handsome, and no expense has been spared to provide for the accommodation of the very large traffic which is expected to come on the line from this extension, which gives railway accommodation to a large and important district hitherto debarred of its advantages. We may add that the fare for the whole distance, from Moorgate-street to Kensington or Brompton will only be the same as now charged to the Edgware or Paddington stations—or what may be fairly termed omnibus fares, the single ticket being 8d. first class, 6d. second class, and 4d. third class. The whole of the works have been completed under the superintendence of Messrs. Fowler and Johnson, the engineers of the company, who have been ably backed by the contractors, Messrs. Kelk, Waring, and Lucas. The new line is about two miles and a half in length, and, when completed, the whole distance, from Bayswater to Moorgate-street, will be run in thirty-five minutes. At each of the principal stations are handsome refreshment departments, which will be in the hands of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. The signals are so arranged that it is almost morally impossible for the signal-man to turn a train into a wrong line, and whilst the danger signal is on the points cannot be moved. At the same time the block principle, by which a train is never allowed to leave one station until the next is signalled as clear, will be in operation throughout the line, thus giving to the passengers the greatest security against accidents which the ingenuity of man, so far, has been able to devise. After the inspection of the Metropolitan Extension the company, on their return to the Kensington station, alighted from the carriages, and, entering some contractors' trucks, improvised with seats for the occasion, went over a portion of the Metropolitan District line to its junction with the West London, and which, though now presenting a most cheerless and desolate aspect, we are assured, will be ready for traffic in the early part of next year.

## THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE Society of Friends have issued an address on "The Church in its relation to the State." We quote the concluding remarks, which have especial reference to the Irish Establishment:—  
"Whatever weight may attach to the foregoing observations as they affect the Church Establishment in England, they must surely apply with greatly augmented force to that portion of the Establishment which exists in Ireland. It is there confessedly in a small minority, not national in any sense in which the word can be appropriate to a free or a Christian nation. If we look at results—one of the professed objects of maintaining the Protestant Church in Ireland has been the conversion of the Roman Catholics. But so far from this having been accomplished, it now appears that the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants is greater at the present time than it was a century ago. Is it, then, for the purpose of preserving a Protestant ascendancy that the Irish Church system is to be maintained? What is Protestant ascendancy? We have here at once an illustration of the danger and difficulty resulting from the union of the State with the Church. The State may lawfully exercise authority to maintain its own ascendancy and to enforce civil obedience. But what is the ascendancy of a Christian Church? Is it the ascendancy of earthly dignity and power, or is it not rather that of faith and holiness, of zeal and love? Of old the Church overcame not by carnal but by spiritual weapons; and by the same weapons must it overcome now. It is by these weapons that Protestant—that is to say, scriptural truth, for we plead for no other, must maintain its ascendancy. And by these, we are persuaded, it will be far more effectually protected, and commended to the minds and consciences of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, than by all the weapons which the armoury of the State can furnish. We feel the gravity of the present crisis. We would urge nothing in the spirit of contention or from the love of change. We know well how much of wisdom is needed in every attempt to correct old institutions; and, especially in all that relates to Christianity, how necessary it is that the ground shall be cleared in the hearts of men before either the foundation or the superstructure can be safely laid. Hence the necessity for patience, forbearance, and mutual charity, no less than for earnestness and zeal. As each is willing to be taught, all may find that they have much both to unlearn and to learn. Yet, let us not be deterred from facing the emergency by the magnitude of the issue or the extent or importance of the consequences involved. We would especially call upon our fellow-Christians to have more faith in their risen and exalted Lord, 'He

loved His Church and gave Himself for it,' and still lives to mediate and reign, that He may present it to Himself a glorious Church. Let us not doubt His continued love and power, or think any other means now necessary for the support of His truth or for the preservation of His Church in spiritual life and vigour than those which are warranted by the great charter of His love in the New Testament, and, from age to age, have given so many evidences of their Divine efficacy in overcoming the world. But the great question that underlies every other in relation to the present subject, and compared with which every other must sink into insignificance, is that which appeals to every heart, and in which all are alike interested. Are the Christian people of this land in right earnest to accept the responsibilities and to take their legitimate share in the duties and privileges of the children of God? Are all to be priests putting on the garment of salvation and the robe of righteousness, enjoying and exemplifying, in a holy life and conversation, the blessedness of the citizenship of heaven? The welfare of millions, for time and for eternity, is involved in the practical response to be given to this momentous question. The affirmative answer of the nation's heart and life would be the establishment of Christ indeed. How much, alas! on the other hand, is there in the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, with its system of worldly compromise and assumption, and in its exclusively clerical government, framed after the models of an age steeped in Byzantine despotism, which not only does not favour but is a positive obstruction to the full realisation of the New Testament idea of the kingdom of God. Do any really imagine that in removing the existing legal 'Establishment' the State would cease to be Christian? Can there be a greater fallacy? It is not the State that makes the Christian; it is rather the Christian that moulds the character of the State. So far as the people themselves are brought under the power of the gospel, Christianity will reign supreme in the national councils and influence the administration of the law. Were this truly the case with every professor of the Christian name in this land, how much cause would there be for hope that the Churches of England, no longer severed by State interference, but united in a true sense of their high calling in Christ Jesus, would become more faithful witnesses of His power and redeeming love to the world around them, and illustrate more than they have ever yet done the truth and blessedness of the promise, 'All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children. In righteousness shalt thou be established.'

**BRIGANDS ENTRAPPED.**—The *Giornale di Roma* says:—"Beneath Verdi, a Pontifical town, built like an eagle's nest on the summit of a sterile mountain, extends the estate, admirably cultivated, of a Roman noble. The proprietor, having been summoned by the brigands to send 4000 scudi (20,000*l.*) to a certain spot, applied for the protection of the gendarmerie. An arrangement was made that a vice-brigadier, dressed as a peasant, should proceed to the place indicated, provided with a revolver and 400 scudi, and followed at a distance by a patrol of his men. On his arrival he found the chief and lieutenant of the band. 'My master can only send you,' he said, 'this sum at present. Money is not easy to find. In a few days you shall have the rest. In the mean time, for my discharge, count what there is.' While the two robbers were stooping down to comply with the request, the other drew out his pistol and shot them both dead. Their companions, who were posted in a neighbouring thicket, seeing them fall, rushed out to take revenge; but the gendarmes also hastened up, and, after a slight resistance, put to flight the malefactors, who left three wounded and two dead on the ground. The non-commissioned officer was mentioned in the order of the day, made a Brigadier, and decorated by the Pope with the grand medal."

**FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.**—The following is the text of a despatch said to have been addressed, at the end of last month, by the Prussian to the French Government:—"Berlin, Aug. 28.—To Count de Solms, Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris.—Monsieur le Comte, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has graciously deigned to order—first, that as soon as the autumn manoeuvres are over all the reserves shall be discharged; and, secondly, that the annual levy of recruits shall be postponed for three months. His Majesty's Government has desired by this important measure, which reduces the Prussian army by 120,000 men, to afford a new proof of his moderation and love of peace. His wish, at the same time, was to manifest his confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe, for, in our opinion, there exists now no question which can disturb peace. In informing you of the measures which I have the honour to announce, I beg you to let the Marquis de Moustier know of them without adding any comment. I beg to renew the assurance, &c.—THIELE." The authenticity of this document has been denied both in Paris and in Germany. Nevertheless, the *North-East Correspondence*, which first announced the existence of a Prussian despatch, signed by M. Von Thiele, on the subject of disarmament, maintains the correctness of its announcement. "The signature may be modified, and a few expressions used in the translation may be criticised, but the substance of the despatch," it says, "is rigorously exact."

**THE REGISTRATION COURTS.**—The Registration Courts commenced their sittings on Monday. The question whether it would be necessary for the lodgers to attend in person in order to substantiate their claims was brought before the revising barristers early in the day. In the city of London the Court was satisfied with the certificate of the claimant, if admitted on both sides, and only required the lodger's presence on an independent objector appearing. In Westminster and Lambeth it was held that, if the lodger did not appear in support of his claim, he must be represented by some one who personally knew him. Non-compliance with this rule caused a number of claims, especially in Westminster, to be disallowed. The revising barrister for Westminster has decided that ladies have no right to have their names placed upon the Parliamentary register. Putting aside the language of a former Act of Parliament, which declared that in all future statutes the term "man" should be construed as referring to both sexes unless the contrary was stated, the barrister dealt rather with the intention of the Legislature with respect to the enfranchisement of women. He recalled the fact that, when Mr. Mill proposed to substitute the word "person" for "man" in the enfranchising clauses of the Reform Act, the House of Commons rejected the proposition by a large majority. Clearly, therefore, Parliament did not intend women to have votes. The name of one Hannah Bainbridge had been inserted in the overseers' list of voters for the parish of St. Ann, and it was ordered to be expunged. A case for the decision of a superior Court was granted. In Lambeth the claim of a lady was disposed of by the revising barrister merely saying that he should take no notice of it. The revising barrister at Manchester decided, on Tuesday, that the 5700 ladies who had claimed to have their names included in the Parliamentary register could not be admitted to the franchise. Decisions similar in character have been given in other places. In Westminster the barrister recoiled from the hard-and-fast line with respect to the lodger qualification which he had laid down on the previous day. He then held that a lodger paying 4*s.* 6*d.* a week, inclusive of rates, was not entitled to vote, on the ground that the sum would not represent the £10 "clear yearly value" required by the Act. On Tuesday, however, he decided that 4*s.* a week was sufficient as a qualification. In West Kent an inmate of a workhouse was put on the register because he was in possession of the necessary qualification on the last day for making up the list, although he parted with it twenty-four hours afterwards. The revising barristers take widely different views of the amount of proof necessary to establish a claim. In Lambeth, on Wednesday, the Court extended the privilege of giving evidence of value, in the case of lodgers, to women who appeared for their neighbours. In one instance the wife of a lodger, having succeeded in placing her husband's name upon the register, proved the qualifications of half a dozen other claimants. In Dublin, on the other hand, the barristers have held that in the case of claims reserved either by lodgers or rated occupiers, they must in all instances be signed on the day they bear date, and that in any case where there is reason to believe the date does not truly state the day of signature the claimant may be examined on oath. This decision will invalidate a large number of claims. The revising barrister for South-East Lancashire has decided that where leasehold property is situated in a borough, for which the tenant has a right to vote, the leaseholder has no longer a right to the county franchise. In the Cambridgeshire registration court a man claimed as an occupier of lands or tenements above the value of £12. It was stated that the holdings were not under the same landlord, but that one of the value of £8 was under one landlord, and the other of £4 under another. It was contended that, as the words "under one landlord" were omitted from the Act of 1867, it was the intention of the Legislature not to insist upon the holding being under one landlord. The revising barrister disallowed the claim, but offered to grant a case for the superior courts. In the course of the registration for East Kent the barrister was called upon to consider whether the names of thirty-three ladies should be retained upon the list. They had not been objected to by either party, and the Court decided that under the circumstances it could not strike them off the register. They will therefore be entitled to exercise the franchise in the approaching contest. The revising barrister has decided upon retaining on the register for Norfolk 500 voters of Great Yarmouth, objected to on the ground that, Yarmouth not being disfranchised until the dissolution of Parliament, they are still borough voters. He held that Yarmouth was disfranchised as far as the revision of the list was concerned.

## EXTRAORDINARY HARVEST FESTIVAL AT HAYDOCK.

THE late harvest festival on Saturday and Sunday week (says a correspondent of the *Warrington Guardian*) at St. James the Great, Haydock, must have been one of the grandest ever witnessed in an English church in this part of the country. The first service on Saturday consisted of a procession of the choir and others, bearing offerings to the church. The procession made the circuit of a corn-field near the church, winding by way of a foot-path through the fields, and so on by the highroad to the church. The procession was as follows:—Crucifer in cassock, cotta, fur tippet, and biretta; choir boy in a violet cassock, bearing on his head a round basket of fruit, vine-leaves, &c.; banner of St. James the Great, with painted picture; another boy with round basket; white, blue, and silver banner of the Holy Spirit; two boys with cornucopia-formed baskets with fruit, vegetables, &c. (at intervals there were about twelve baskets of this form in the procession); banner of harvest; large basket of offerings on two poles, borne on the shoulders of four boys in violet cassocks; banner of St. Cuthbert; choir boys in surplices and violet cassocks; A.M.D.G. banner; two boys with moss baskets containing eggs; banner of the Blessed Sacrament; new white silk vestments, borne on a crimson velvet cushion covered with Brussels lace; figure of the patron saint; the band and choir; men in surplices and black cassocks; second crucifer in cassock, cotta, and fur tippet; the clergy in cassocks, surplices, priest's hood, white stoles, and birettas; banner of the Holy Catholic Church. The majority of the members of the choir wore the proper square cap as directed by the "Directorium Anglicanum," not the trencher, or college, cap. Many other banners were carried by school children, and several of the parishioners carried offerings, afterwards presented in church. The processional hymn was "Daily, daily," until the procession reached the lych gate, when hymn 228 ("Ancient and Modern"), "Come, ye thankful people, come!" was sung. At seven o'clock the first evensong of the festival was sung by the Vicar, the lessons being read by Mr. Arthur Evans, Sacristan of St. James's, and the Rev. R. C. Gibson. The band accompanied the harmonium in the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," which were sung to Parisian chants; also, in the harvest Litany, which was sung at almost every service before the altar, the priests kneeling on the footpace. Behind them were boys with baskets of fruits, &c., banners, and cross.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, of Stockton-heath, Warrington. The preachers at each service were conducted to and from the pulpit by the crucifer, bearing the handsome processional cross, set with many precious stones, lately presented by the parishioners. The cross was held at the pulpit steps throughout the sermons. During the offertory hymn the following offerings, which had been previously borne in procession, were brought to the sacristan at the chancel steps, and by him taken to the priest at the altar for presentation:—A pig's-head, decked out with flowers, corn and berries; a large pat of butter, stamped with a lamb; a loaf of bread, with A.M. + D.G. on the crust; two smaller pats of butter; several white and blue wax-candles, for use on the altar; richly ornamented new white silk chasuble, stole, and maniple; a loaf of bread, stamped +; another loaf of bread, a splendid bouquet of flowers, a special offering in money, twelve fresh eggs in moss baskets. The processional hymn out was "Pilgrims of the Night."

The second evensong of the festival was sung at seven p.m. on Sunday, by the Rev. Henry Sherlock, the lessons being read by Messrs. Mountfield and Vick, of St. Philip's, Liverpool. The band played as at the first evening; the processional hymns were "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "O Paradise," and "Joyfully, joyfully." The preacher was the Rev. Wilberforce Doran.

A solemn Te Deum was sung before the altar after the 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. services on Sunday, all the banners, crosses, and baskets forming a most imposing group. There were two celebrations of the blessed sacrament: that at eight a.m. was sung by Father Doran. The bell was rung at the elevation of the host, the candles were lit, and the old white silk vestments worn as usual. At 11.30 matins were sung by Father Doran, the lessons being read by Mr. F. B. Fairclough, of St. James the Less, Liverpool, and the Rev. R. C. Gibson. The processional hymn was "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After the third collect, Father Greenwell, the Vicar of Haydock, retired to vest for the great service of the day, that service at which the Church contemplates the presence of all her members, the highest act of Christian worship, in which Bingham, in his "Christian Antiquities," says:—"On the Lord's Day the Eucharist was celebrated in all the churches, and never omitted by any assembly of Christians whatever." The candles having been lit and the *Introit* began, a boy issued from the sacristy bearing a banner of the Blessed Sacrament, having on it painted a jewelled gold chalice and host. After him came the server, in violet cassock, Bohemian lace cotta, and fur tippet, carrying the altar service book, and, lastly, the celebrant, vested in the new vestments, and bearing the sacred vessels veiled.

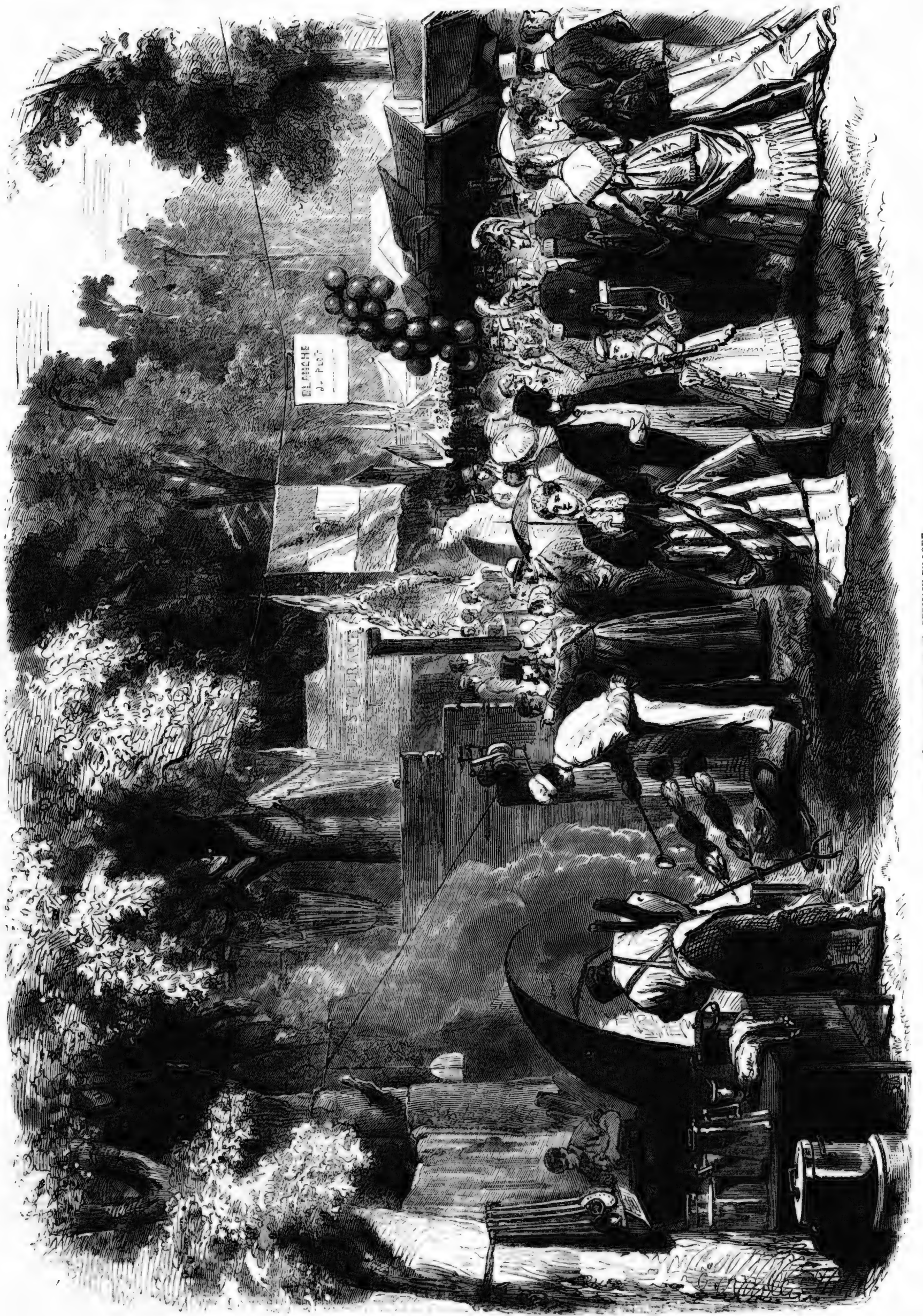
The music throughout was Merbecke's, the band playing in the "Credo," "Sanctus," "Gloria in Excelsis," and solemn "Te Deum." The thanksgivings of the Church were desired by Prior Augustine, O.H.R., for the recovery from his late illness. The service was most solemn and impressive, especially so at the moment of elevation, when all those about the altar prostrated themselves; then perfect silence for several seconds; and then the sweet "Agnus Dei" thrice sung, "Benedictus" having preceded the Canon. The preacher was the Rev. Robert Christopher Gibson, Rector of Weston, Shropshire, at one time assistant priest at St. Oswald's, Winwick. The afternoon service was more of a popular character—litanies and hymns, with a stirring sermon by the Vicar, who, grasping the cross at his side while preaching, used it in a most spirited manner. Unfortunately, however, he lost his voice before he had finished, and was therefore unable to carry out his subject so fully as he otherwise would have done. The services of this remarkable festival have been fully described, and a few words about the decorations, which were most chaste, may not be out of place.

The altar stood out grandly, a blaze of light, with its twenty-two candles and massive cross well raised on a crimson and gold stand; numerous vases of choice hothouse flowers and ferns, with sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, together with two ornamental baskets of peaches, grapes, plums, pears, &c., adorned the table; and there were, in addition to these, melons, vegetable marrows, coconuts, and tomatoes. Every window in the church had a sheaf, with flowers springing from the sheaf, fruit and vegetables being arrayed round the base; there were several beautiful plants also.

The font, lectern, and pulpit call for special attention, the font being literally loaded with fruit, flowers, and corn. Mountain-ash berries were used in great profusion. Many banners and painted devices adorn the walls; and the church was very fragrant with incense, which had been freely used. It was rather strange that the cope should not have been used; if it had not been worn at evensong, one certainly expected to see it at the "Magnificat," and specially at the solemn "Te Deum." The offertories, which were devoted to the church schools, were over £20, being £12 more than those of last year. The choir was much strengthened by members of St. Philip's, Christ Church, and St. James the Less, Liverpool, and St. Ann's, Warrington, who, "to the honour and glory of God," as the St. James's bills have it, "A.M. + D.G.," united in the service above described. [It will be seen that this account of a Ritualistic festival is written by an ardent sympathiser with Ritualism.]

A YOUNG LADY ventured to try her swimming powers, one day last week, in a very rough sea at Lowestoft. She was soon carried out of her depth, and could not return. Her screams were heard, and in a moment a slender girl threw off her jacket and hat, rushed fearlessly through the heavy waves, and swam to her rescue, bringing the young lady in, to the admiration of all beholders. This noble act was done by the daughter of Mr. Cook, the proprietor of the bathing-machines in front of the Battery-green, and it is the second time this brave girl has risked her own life to save that of another.





THE FÊTE DES LOGES AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.





THE VINTAGE AT CYPRUS: PUTTING GRAPES INTO THE VAT.

## THE FETE DES LOGES, AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

OF all the State palaces in France, perhaps that of St. Germain is the most gloomy. That is saying a great deal; but this old five-sided castle, built by Francis I., is as dull as any edifice in France. It has little attraction for the patriotism of Englishmen either; for it was here that James II. held his sham Court after his escape from the throne, and he was buried in the church, where George IV.

erected a monument to his memory. The charm of St. Germain, however, lies, not in the castle, but in its magnificent terrace, which is more than a mile and a half long and commands a magnificent prospect, and in the noble forest, one of the most picturesque in all France. If the forest and the outdoor scene are the glory of St. Germain, to many people the great fête which is held there on the first Sunday after Aug. 30, the Fête des Loges, which continues for three days, is one of the liveliest, the most

popular, and the most tumultuous holidays of the season. It is celebrated on the outskirts of the forest, near the establishment named Des Loges (instituted for the education of the daughters of the Legionnaires) and the chapel of ease to the Imperial residence of St. Denis. The buildings of this institution are raised on the site of a Royal dwelling of the Middle Ages, the chapel of which was dedicated to St. Fiacre. In the fourteenth century the English destroyed the chapel and the domain; and from that



EXPERIMENTS AT HAVRE WITH MR. STONER'S APPARATUS FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.



time St. Fiacre, passing into legendary notoriety, was the patron of pilgrims, hermits, and devotees, who went to his shrine. These congregations of the pious fell off, but the pilgrimages were continued, and became occasions for gaiety which developed into an annual fête, in which St. Fiacre appears only because his name is to be found in the calendar on the Sunday in question. The great feature of the holiday is its entirely outdoor character. The tents occupy the splendid avenue which leads to the outskirts of the forest; the saltimbanks, and showmen, and all the performers that make the fun of the fair exhibit under the shade of the stately trees, and even the provisioning of so large an assembly is admirably executed by means of a portable kitchen, where the spits turn with their appetising burden by means of the old contrivance of a wheel and pulley, the weight of which is hung over a branching stem of the greenwood. The clang of trombones, cymbals, and gongs, "the shrill squeaking of the wry-necked fife," and the boom of big drums, startle the innocent denizens of the woods; and the sound of a multitude of voices talking, laughing, shouting, and singing, confound the very echoes of the forest glades. Troops of oxen and herds of calves, on the way to Poissy, through the country roads, look with wonder at the caravans decorated with painted canvases of learned pigs and eight-legged sheep, that meet them on their route; and the keepers of tenth-rate restaurants spread their tables, for once, with clean cloths, to exhibit the eatables that are sure to be welcome to hungry mouths. The kitchens are a great attraction, for there everything is done openly; and the wondering spectators see the manufacture of pies, pancakes, and ragouts destined to furnish them with a substantial meal. To the reflective and observant traveller the fête of St. Germain is one of the most extraordinary assemblages it has ever been his lot to witness; and the student of French life and manners may learn more there than he could acquire by a six-months residence in Paris.

#### THE VINTAGE AT CYPRUS.

THOUGH the reduction of the wine duty has made us acquainted with Greek wines, they can scarcely be said to have attained a popularity equal even to their merits. There is something about the commoner sorts which is not in accordance with British taste; and if ever the finer kinds come into use it will only be among those who have educated their palates to the required standard. At the same time Cyprus has for ages been celebrated for its vintages, and the wines of that classical island are themselves classical, associated with Olympus and the beauties that were the models of old-world loveliness, and whose forms and features still survive in Greek sculpture. That arid, burning island, with its chalky soil—swept on the south by the hot blasts of the desert, and frozen amidst snow-covered heights on its northern side—is still among the most picturesque places to which a visit can be made, and its associations lend an extra charm to its vast forests, its silk-farms, its small patches of agriculture, and, above all, to its vineyards, where the vines that were quaffed by the heroes of Lempière, and that helped, perhaps, to make the villains of romantic history still more repulsive, are still the most important product of the country. There are several qualities of wine known as cyprus; but they may perhaps be reduced to five, the lower sort being the black and red common wines, remarkably heady, and perhaps taking some of their peculiar properties from the practice of storing them in tarred casks; it is only lately that these wines have come further than Alexandria, if even they have now become known in Europe. Probably, however, the commonest of all is still unknown here, and would meet with no appreciation. The wine once known, if it is not still known, as commanderie was the one most sought after—a rare liquor, grown on a small spot near Limassol, close to the site of the ancient commandery of the Knights of the Temple and of Malta. Topaz-coloured at first, it becomes darker as it increases in age, grows at last almost black, and turns viscous, thick, and strong, more like a rich liqueur than a wine, and most useful as a stomachic. Of muscat—one of the most delicious of "ladies' wines"—more is known than of either of these; and, indeed, the true muscat, though expensive and not obtaining a very wide market, is one of the finest wines grown. It is the commanderie, however, which, as it were, expresses the rich, fruity, and powerful quality of the Cyprus wine; and it marks an epoch in the history of Cyprus when the Knights Templars not only protected commerce but actually became merchants and dealt in the wine that was grown in their own district. The Venetians took them to Europe, and it was said to be for the purpose of procuring them direct, without intervention, that the Sultan Selim undertook the conquest of the island. Coloni—of which the large square tower still exists—is the extreme limit of the vineyard of Otiados, the largest in Cyprus. It extends over two declivities of a chain of calcareous hills, one of which belongs to the Christians, the other to the Mussulmans. A short time ago the Mussulmans made wine only in secret, and sold the productions of their vines under the name of staphidia, or dried raisins. Now Christians and Mussulmans equally devote themselves to the service of Bacchus, and some travellers are of opinion that their worship is more personal than can be approved, since drunkenness is a prevalent vice there; and even the Cyprian women, who still retain much of that beauty of form and feature which distinguished them among the ancient Greeks, are not free from the imputation of excessive drinking. This, perhaps, is the result of the brewage of strong and heady wines, and the absence of those lighter beverages which belong to the vineyards of the West. The use of lime for the purpose of preserving it, and the free application of tar not only to the casks, but to the great earthen jars in which it is stored, render the common wine almost nauseous to Europeans, unless they drink it before it is drawn off from a very old jar, where the resin has lost its raw quality, and the slight infusion of it that has found its way through the porous earth of the vat imparts a peculiar aroma to the beverage. An attempt was made during the last century to introduce the French tuns into the vineyards; but it was useless. The wooden tuns disappeared, and the jars again took their place. The Cyprus wine when it is first made is naturally sweet, so that it has to be preserved a whole year in a state of must, and then passes into the acid or alcoholic stage. At the age of four or five years it is fit to drink; but it increases in quality as it grows older, and is fine at sixty years old. The wine of Cyprus might be a desirable addition to the great variety which we at present enjoy; but it is scarcely likely to be common in Europe while, by direct impost and by capitation taxes, the Turkish Government opposes its free exportation.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH A NEW SAFETY APPARATUS AT HAVRE.

OUR Illustration represents the interesting experiments which have just been concluded at Havre, with the view of testing the invention of Mr. Stoner, of New York, who has produced apparatus for saving life at sea. The visitors to the Havre Exhibition were to be seen a few days ago crowding the quay to watch the Courier getting up her steam in preparation for a short trip, to which several of the "authorities" as well as most of the distinguished visitors had been invited. At half-past two the vessel started, and when she had gone about nine miles from the shore Mr. Stoner and some friends, making a snug party of four, appeared in the safety costume, and, without a moment's hesitation, flung themselves into the waves, the steamer still going at full speed. The passengers on board were a little uneasy, as they were soon out of sight of the adventurers, and the vessel gave no symptom of turning or of sending a boat to their assistance. They could see a small, dark point on the waves, however, and on this they fixed their eyes until the steamer steered towards it, when they discovered, first, that there were four black spots, and, secondly, that they represented the amphibious party comfortably eating their lunch from a floating buoy, surmounted by a flag, which served as their canteen and sideboard. About an hour of this calm and not unpleasant occupation sufficed to show the complete efficacy of the safety costume which it was the object of the excursion to commend to public notice. After concluding their marine lunch,

the gentlemen drew from convenient receptacles paper and tobacco, of which they formed cigarettes, and enjoyed a tranquil smoke, while the waiters served refreshments to the visitors on board the Courier. As a sudden shower came on, however, the party re-embarked, after having demonstrated the complete practicability of making themselves comfortable under circumstances generally considered adverse to enjoyment. The dress consists of a large flexible cork belt, over which is worn a garment of indiarubber cloth, made in a single piece and covering the entire body, its elastic substance causing it to cling of itself to the wrists; while a hood buckles over the head in such a way as to allow the free movement of the neck. Lead weights are buckled to the feet, so as to preserve an upright position, and two canvas fins are fastened to the wrist to supply the means of locomotion; while a buoy floats by the side of the swimmer, from which he can drink fresh water by means of a flexible tube, while a larger compartment would contain sufficient nourishment to support life for several days. Furnished with a similar apparatus, Mr. Stoner made another excursion on the evening of Aug. 30, accompanied by Mr. Craddock, M. Dezaud, and the wife of the former gentleman, who agreed to make one of the marine party. The spectacle was rather different on this occasion; for it was a windy night, and the moon was frequently obscured by clouds. Considerable excitement was exhibited by the visitors on board the steamer when the adventurous party disappeared altogether; but, after a short time, lighted fuzes appeared in the hands of the four swimmers, and showed them just above the waves. These lights are intended as signals of distress, to call for aid from passing vessels or from the shore; and some Bengal lights were also ignited by Mr. Stoner with remarkable effect. After such conclusive experiments it can scarcely be denied that Mr. Stoner has succeeded in producing something far more efficacious than any previous invention for the saving of life from drowning; and his evolutions were received with continued applause from those who witnessed them.

#### OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR W. LEGGE G. HOSTE, BART.—Rear-Admiral Sir William Legge George Hoste, Bart., died, on Thursday week, at Westgate House, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, after a lingering illness. The gallant deceased was the eldest son of Sir William Hoste (who was created a Baronet in 1814 for his naval services, but particularly for the victory he gained over the combined French and Italian squadrons off the island of Lissa in 1811) and Lady Harriet, third daughter of Horatio, second Earl of Orford. He was born March 19, 1818, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, in December, 1838. He married Miss Pridaux Brune, daughter of Mr. C. Pridaux Brune, of Pridaux-place, Cornwall, and is succeeded by his son, William Henry Charles, now in his eighth year. The late Baronet entered the Navy in August, 1830, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant in June, 1838. After serving in the Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, and Brazil stations, he was, in July, 1843, appointed to the Albert and Victoria. Sir William subsequently commanded successively the Spithead and Spartan on the East Indian station. He was for several years a naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The late Baronet was Gentleman Usher to Queen Adelaide from 1845 to 1849, and was appointed a Groom in Waiting to her Majesty in 1860, which appointment he recently resigned.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S BROTHER.—Ebenezer Irving, the brother of Washington Irving, died lately at Sunny Side, in America, at the age of ninety-three. Washington Irving, once writing to a friend respecting his brother Ebenezer, said:—"I think him one of the most perfect exemplifications of the Christian character that I have ever known. He has all father's devotion and zeal, without his strictness. Indeed, his piety is of the most genial and cheerful kind, interfering with no rational pleasure or elegant taste, and obtruding itself upon no one's habits, opinions, or pursuits. I wish to God I could feel like him. I envy him that indwelling source of consolation and enjoyment which appears to have a happier effect than all the maxims of philosophy or the lessons of worldly wisdom."

MR. JOSEPH CROSSLEY.—This gentleman died suddenly on Monday afternoon, at his residence, Broomfield, near Halifax. Eight weeks ago, Mr. Crossley had the misfortune to fracture his thigh, while getting into a carriage at Ullswater, and only returned home last Friday. Of the accident he was recovering; but on Monday, after partaking of dinner, and while relating an anecdote, he died, probably of an affection of the heart. Mr. Crossley was the brother of Sir F. Crossley, member for the West Riding, and a partner in the extensive carpet manufactory of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons (Limited). His benefactions to the town of Halifax, and in the cause of education and religion, have been most liberal.

SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL.—Death has carried off a once notable character, the late banker of the Strand, Sir John Dean Paul, who, having lived for some years in retirement, died, a few days since, at St. Albans, having nearly completed his sixty-sixth year. The eldest son of Sir John Dean Paul, the first Baronet of that name, he was born in October, 1802, and succeeded to his father's title in 1852; his connection with the unfortunate and fraudulent banking-house of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Bates, and Co., his criminal conviction at the Old Bailey for making away with his customers' securities, and his consequent punishment will be fresh in the memory of most of our readers. The late Baronet, who had once served the office of High Sheriff of a southern county, was three times married—first, to one of the Beauclerks, of St. Leonards, Sussex; secondly, to a Miss Ewins, of Brighton; and, lastly, to a Miss Bugden, who survives him. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir Aubrey John Paul, third Baronet, who is married to a daughter of Sir John Lister Key. The old seat of the Pauls, Rodborough Manor, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, was purchased, some twenty years ago, from that family by Earl Russell, on account of its proximity to the borough which he had formerly represented in Parliament.

A STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE ON THE CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE. Mr. J. E. Davis, the stipendiary magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, delivered judgment at Hanley on Monday, on complaints preferred by the Hanley Town Council against Earl Granville and other persons for not complying with the smoke consumption clauses of the Sanitary Act, 1866. Having dismissed the summonses on the ground of insufficient notice having been given to the defendants of the intention to enforce the Act, Mr. Davis said any chimney (except that of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance constituted such an offence as might be suppressed, and he thought it no answer whatever to such a description of nuisance to say that the nature of the manufacture or trade did not admit of its suppression. Once established that black smoke issued in such quantity as to be a nuisance, there was no possible escape from the suppression of the nuisance, even if it involved as a necessary consequence the suppression of any manufacture or trade. The Legislature, however, was satisfied that the emission of black smoke so as to be a nuisance was not essential to trade or manufacture, and therefore had not imposed any unreasonable restriction by the Act of 1866.

PAUPERISM.—Midsummer is a time of year when the pressure upon the poor rates is expected to be getting lighter; and an official return just issued shows that the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates in England and Wales at Midsummer last, 922,563, was less by 71,083 than it had been at Lady Day. The Midsummer return, however, shows, nevertheless, an increase of 37,734, or 4.3 per cent over the number at Midsummer, 1867; and of 81,074, or 9.6 per cent over the number at Midsummer, 1866. This increase was general throughout the kingdom, but greatest in the metropolis and in Yorkshire and Lancashire. In the metropolis the number of paupers was 98,308 at Midsummer, 1866; 118,982 at Midsummer, 1867; 127,347 at Midsummer, 1868; this last number showing an increase of 7 per cent over Midsummer, 1867, and of no less than 29.5 per cent over Midsummer, 1866. The large proportion of poor receiving indoor relief in the metropolis and in Lancashire is remarkable. At Midsummer, 1868, more than a fourth of the whole number of paupers relieved in the metropolis were indoor poor, and in the north-western division (Lancashire and Cheshire) more than a fifth; in the rest of the kingdom it was not so much as an eighth part; in Wales not so much as a sixteenth part. All the above numbers are, as usual, about 4 per cent below the truth, the monthly returns not including the entire pauperism.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.—Sir Stafford Northcote is now on an election tour in North Devon, where, as in most other constituencies, there is to be a contest. The right hon. Baronet contended that the Government was bound to fight every seat they possibly could. It was true they held the reins of administration, but they had not a majority of their own supporters in the House of Commons, and that was a position in which the country ought not to be left for any length of time. It was therefore of great importance that they should make a thorough trial of strength with their opponents. Sir Stafford then went on to argue that the present Ministry was entitled to the confidence of the country for its general home and foreign policy. The Secretary for India is not the only member of the Cabinet who will be called upon to undergo the toil and the anxiety of a contested election. In all probability Mr. Disraeli's seat in Bucks will be attacked, as a set-off against the assault on Mr. Gladstone's position in South-West Lancashire; the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to fight in North Northamptonshire, Lord Stanley at King's Lynn, Sir John Pakington at Droitwich, and Lord John Manners in North Leicestershire. A competition was ready for Lord Mayo at Cockermonth, but his Lordship has left the field to his brother. The only two Cabinet Ministers who are not likely to be disturbed are Mr. Hardy, at the University of Oxford; and Mr. Corry, in Tyrone county, for which he has sat without interruption since 1820.

#### THE GOLD-FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

HITHERTO our ideas of the Transvaal territory have been rather confused and certainly undefined. The mere pronunciation of the name has been enough to conjure up a terrible and gloomy picture of South African life, in the foreground of which figured cruel Kaffir caterans, whose kraals were full of cattle "lifted" from the Boers whom they had slaughtered in their peaceful homesteads. All that, however, has undergone a change. We find the chiefs soliciting England to annex their territories to the South African colonies and to introduce among them the elements of law and order. This movement on their part is reciprocated by the colonists, who have become intimate friends with Matjin, and even with Mosele Katse, the happy husband of 300 (we might, perhaps, put another cipher to the right) wives. The Ethiopian does not change his colour nor the leopard his spots; but a change such as that which we have been describing is little less marvellous, and, to increase the wonder, has been brought about in the course of a few weeks, and the cause has been *saera James aur.* Their fields of Ophir, which supplied the gold that beautified the temple of Jerusalem, all knowledge of the locality of which perished when Titus brought about the dispersion of the Jews, have been rediscovered, and, as of old, a relationship has been kept up between Nimrod and Tubal Cain. Dr. Livingstone, noting the similarity which existed between the geological formation of the country lying between Sekheme and the Zambesitz and that of the auriferous portion of Australia, was the first to suggest that probably it might be mined with results equally profitable; but it remained for an elephant-hunter of great colonial celebrity to bring the gold to light. Having in the course of expeditions in pursuit of his quarry stumbled upon an extensive belt of quartz, he called in the geological skill of Herr Maunich, a scientific German, who at once apprised him of the value of the discovery. The gold-fields which have been thus brought to the knowledge of the public are so extensive that the accounts of them read like a glowing picture of Oriental romance. One of them, the smaller of the two, covers an area of 200 square miles, being eighty miles long and from two to three miles wide. The other is about the same length, but is ten times as wide, so that here is a golden area of nearly 2000 square miles. Where are the men to work this Eldorado? Where is the demand for such stores of the precious metal? On the latter point there need not be any alarm, for the artisan is ready to use in decoration all of it which the exigencies of trade may not require to have converted into specie. In reply to the second query, we may say thousands are hurrying to the districts, and thousands of others are ready to follow their footsteps, so that population seems to crop up like the soldiers of Cadmus, in proportion as the demand for labour increases; and the politician can even now see the mass of civilisation set in action by this great discovery rolling on over the whole of Central Africa from south to north. It is, however, time to point out in full detail the situation of these new gold-fields. They are situated between 17 and 21 S. lat. and 27 and 30 E. long., to the north of the Limpopo river, and on the borders of the Transvaal Republic and Portuguese settlements, and have, in honour of her Majesty, been named the Victoria diggings. They lie immediately on the south-eastern face of the Matoppo hills, in a triangular wedge of land whose base is about forty miles, and its two other sides respectively eighty and ninety miles in length, between two minor rivers—the Tati Thati, or Tatin, and the Ramaquaban—that run into the Shashe, which is one of the chief tributaries of the great river Limpopo. The natives of the country are the Ramangwato, a quiet, kindly people, and belonging to the Bechuana division of the African races.

The chief, Matjin, who, as has been already stated, wishes to cede his territory to Great Britain, and to whom the diggings belong, charges each digger £1 as a "claim tax," and has appointed two Englishmen to look after the money. Samples of rich quartz and gold dust continue to come in freely to the merchants and others in the Cape Colony and at Natal. Mr. Black, who proceeded to the colony as leader of the first party of diggers, has written to the Cape Colony that he and his men have been joined by others, and they are all digging and washing very successfully. They only want a small crushing-machine to enable them to send down the first merchantable loads of gold. A rivalry is springing up between Natal, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town, as to which commands the best route for diggers to travel by. Natal is the nearest port to the diggings, but it is alleged by its opponents that the route from there is very difficult, and rendered dangerous by crossing the country where the tsetse fly prevails, whose bite is fatal to cattle. The Port Elizabeth people have published a pamphlet, setting forth the excellence of their route, and sent an agent to England by the Cambrian to urge its claims. Cape Town, however, it is argued by its advocates, will be as good and convenient a starting point for the diggings as any. Some of the reasons for recommending this route are stated to be that parties can be well supplied along the whole line with the goods required for such an expedition; that the roads are better than on any other line, and the country inhabited by civilised people as far as Soshong, which town is only eight days' bullock-waggon travelling from the Victoria diggings. This route is also healthy throughout.—*Railway News.*

MR. MACGREGOR OF THE ROB ROY CANOE.—"Though 'remote' we are not 'unfriendly,' 'melancholy,' nor, let me add, 'slow,'" wrote Mr. Macgregor from the Antipodes to David Copperfield. We are sure that a few months hence Mr. John Macgregor, of Rob Roy canoe celebrity, will be able to echo this statement, though Mr. Macgregor is going a long voyage this time. It's a "far cry" to Palestine, whither the doctory canoeist takes his paddle. His way is down the Suez Canal and the Red Sea coast to Sinal, and to return by one of the branches of the Nile. Hence, he says, "I would carry her (the canoe) to Palestine, and explore the waters there. On the Jordan and Lake of Gennesareth I hope to spend some time in fishing, for which purpose my canoe is designed, so that I can sleep in her, and be absent for a week from extraneous aid." Think of that, ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease! "Know thyself," said the philosopher. Mr. Macgregor wisely gives himself many chances of cultivating his own acquaintance, as well as of securing a large circle of friends by his pluck, good humour, and endurance. We wish him all luck on his novel voyage.—*Star.*

A ROYAL DRINKING FEAT.—The German journals, in announcing how the King of Prussia was to employ each day during his visit to Dresden, stated that, after a review on the 9th, his Majesty was to attend a grand banquet in the ancient hall of the palace at Moritzburg; and they then add:—"King William will have to undergo a singular ceremony on this occasion. In the chateau there exists a cup made of a stag's skull, still adorned with the horns, and deep as an ancient Gothic vidrome. This vessel is filled with champagne, and every guest has to empty it as adroitly as he can—a difficult task, however, in which many a drinker has failed. The King of Saxony, while the guests take their wine, takes notice of their address, and draws up a report of the trial in an antique register, which dates from the first days of the Saxon Monarchy. The most illustrious names figure in it, and that of Frederick the Great among others. The Germans, who are fond of pleasantry at times, are curious to know how the conqueror of Sadowa will extricate himself from the difficulty, and whether the misfortune will occur to him, as to many others, of spilling some of the contents on his glorious uniform."

CONSERVATIVE POLICY.—Various indications confirm the suspicion that some at least of the Conservatives meditate a change of front in regard to the Irish Church similar to that they so daringly effected in regard to Reform. Mr. Earle Welby, for example, in his address to the electors of South Lincolnshire, says:—"I should view with the utmost regret, and, so long as I can do so with reasonable prospect of success, should oppose, any measure having for its object the severance, in either country, of the connection between Church and State; but I cannot conceal from myself that circumstances may arise under which to prolong such resistance would be not merely useless, but mischievous. I must, therefore, if elected as your member, reserve the right of acting in such a case to the best of my judgment, which will be guided solely by an earnest desire to uphold the interests of the Church and the integrity of the Protestant faith." Recollecting Mr. Welby's succession to Lord Kesteven (Sir John Trollope) in the representation of the county and the new Peer's confidential relations with the Premier, this hedging about the Irish Church is significant. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, in a speech on Saturday, frankly admitted that he regretted the change in the franchise, and would have preferred to see it maintained at the old figure. The arguments by which he attempted to justify his acquiescence in the Reform Act would equally apply to a similar face about with regard to the Irish Church, and are perhaps intended to prepare the way for some such movement.—*Full Mail Gazette.*



## POLICE.

**A POOR WAIF.**—Emma Clark, a wretched, half-starved child, ten years of age, was brought before Mr. Benson, at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with an act of vagrancy. Harvey, 184 K, stated that he saw the prisoner throwing somersaults and tumbling alongside the omnibuses in the Commercial-road on Monday evening. Mr. Benson—Do you mean to say that that little girl was in the road throwing somersaults among the boys?—Harvey: She was, indeed, Sir. The prisoner's mother, of dissipated appearance, began whining, talked about her "dear child," and said she sent her out to fetch her little brother home to tea, and she joined the boys in the road. Mr. Benson, in very indignant terms, reprimanded the mother for sending her child into the public road to tumble. He knew the woman and her child well. The last time the girl was before him she was charged with begging. The girl was sent out by her mother to beg. He then promised to deprive the mother of the custody of her offspring if she was brought before him again, and he meant to keep his word. The mother of the prisoner here commenced whining loudly, and begged of the magistrate to discharge her dear child. Mr. Benson was afraid that the woman had no affection for her child at all, and that she made use of her to obtain money from those very foolish persons who rode in and upon omnibuses, and who gave money to children for tumbling. The mischief done by omnibus passengers was terrible; and now he had the evidence of a public officer that a girl was tumbling head over heels in the street. He never heard of anything so shocking as this. Those who would encourage such things ought to be ashamed of themselves. The mother of the prisoner continued her whining.—Mr. Benson: I know you are demoralising all your children. I will take more care of your girl than you will. Go out of the court directly, and don't stand whining in that box. I shall send the girl to the workhouse for a week, and then ascertain what institution will take care of her.—The Mother: Don't send her away from me.—Mr. Benson: Leave the court directly, woman. I'll hear no more from such an unnatural mother. The prisoner was then formally remanded for a week to the workhouse.—The Mother: Oh, my darling! my dear one! my innocent! let me have her.—Mr. Benson: Your child will be taken good care of—better care than you have ever taken of her. The woman, who made considerable resistance, was forced out of the court by the officers, and the girl was sent to the workhouse.

**A THOROUGH BRUTE.**—Henry Blackall, described as a labourer, and resident in Baxendale-street, Spitalfields, was charged before Mr. Ellison, at Worship-street, with having been drunk and assaulting his mother, Mary Ann Blackall; further, he was charged with doing an act of wilful damage. Mr. B. J. Abbott, solicitor, attended to prosecute. The prosecutrix, who seemed much grieved at having to appear against her son, said that on Saturday night he came to her home while she was absent marketing; when she returned she found him there, and, being afraid to enter, she hid herself behind the door, and found soon after he let other men in. Being afraid that her little property might be broken and destroyed between them, she then went and inquired of the strange men what they were doing there. Her son, the prisoner, answered with an oath, and seized her by the arm very roughly and forced her back till she fell over the stairs. One of his companions then pulled him away, and she rushed up stairs and cried for the police from the window. Prisoner pursued her thither with the tongue, which he threatened her with. On his brother-in-law intercepting him prisoner struck him a fearful blow across the forehead with them, breaking the tongs in two. Again he was forced out of the house by his companions, when he commenced to belabour the window shutters with the portion of the tongs he still held, burst them open, and then deliberately dashed out a large part of the window casement, doing a great deal of damage, and when his father went out to him he attacked and kicked him most ruffianly. Great excitement was caused in the neighbourhood by the prisoner's violence, who was well known among the inhabitants and a terror to all around. Henry Fordham, police constable 197 H, stated that he went to look after the prisoner, and ultimately found him at his lodging, lying down asleep. When out of the house and the charge told him he became very violent, struck at and kicked witness, and it took four policemen to get him to the station. On the way thither he got witness's fore finger between his teeth and bit it severely. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that it was all lies that had been stated against him, and his mother had aggravated him, since he had been in prison for two years for assaulting her. Mr. Ellison thought it useless to pass any remarks upon the conduct of such a ruffian as the prisoner, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and at the expiration of that time to find two sureties in £40 each, himself being bound over in £80 to keep the peace for a further space of six months; in default of finding which he would have to lie in gaol for that period.

**THE DROVER AND HIS DOG.**—Thomas Gilling, a drover, was charged at Marylebone with an assault and tearing of the officer's clothes. Police-constable Rumbelow said: I have been specially on duty catching dogs since Sir Richard Mayne's orders have been issued. On the previous day I was about the New Cattle Market, and observed a bull terrier without a muzzle outside a public-house. I took the dog and led it away in the strap. After going some distance, the prisoner came up to me and said that he would have his dog. I told him that I was a constable—I was out of uniform—and he must come to the station-house and produce a muzzle and his license, and then he could have his dog. Prisoner said he would do no such thing, and, after a struggle, he got the dog away from me. I managed to get it from him again. He then struck me on the chest, hurting me very much. He also tore my coat right up the back, and rendered it useless. Prisoner (producing a muzzle) said—I took this off my dog for him to drink. I was leg-weary, and sat down on the pavement and dozed off. Another drover came to me and said they had my dog. I went after this man, not knowing that he was a policeman, and

said I would have my dog. I speak the truth. Why didn't he speak to me?—Witness: I looked about, and only saw a man asleep on the pavement; but I did not know it was the prisoner. Our orders are to take any dog unmuzzled.—Prisoner: There are hundreds of dogs in the market, but the police do not touch them; they are frightened.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did the dog resist or howl?—Witness: No, not in the least. It went quietly enough.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Are the orders published?—Witness: Yes, your Worship. They are posted all over the metropolis.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Was the prisoner sober?—Witness: No, Sir.—Prisoner: I admit I was in liquor. You see they won't take other people's dogs, because the sticks are too strong.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you take all dogs you see?—Witness: Yes. Since I have been at it I have taken over 270.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: That is a pretty good proof he is doing his duty.—Prisoner: Why don't he take the strong dogs?—Witness: I take all I come across. Mr. D'Eyncourt (noticing witness's hands) asked what the black marks were upon them.—Witness (holding up both hands, dotted all over with black spots) said those were places where he had been bitten and cantered.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: You should wear gloves. The bites might cost you your life this hot weather. A dog's bite might be venomous, although not rabid or mad.—Witness: I did have a pair, but was bitten through them.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: I will order you some money out of the funds of the court to buy yourself a strong leather pair.—Prisoner: I like my dog, and it is my bona fide property.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: I dare say you do. You must pay 20s. for damage to the coat, and 5s. fine. This was paid, and prisoner went for his dog.

**A SNUB TO SIR RICHARD MAYNE.**—At Southwark Timothy O'Shea, a respectable looking man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Burcham charged with assaulting Ferris Carr, Police-constable 224 M, in the execution of his duty, and rescuing an unmuzzled dog from his custody. The complainant said that about five o'clock on the previous afternoon he was in the Old Kent-road, when he saw a large retriever dog running loose without any muzzle over its mouth. It was in a very poor state, and very mangy. According to orders he had received from his superior officers he seized the dog, and was about to convey it to the station-house, when the prisoner came up to him and directed him to let the dog go. Witness told him he was a constable, and should do his duty, and if he wanted the dog he must go to the station-house with him. The prisoner then got in a passion and seized him so violently by the arms that the dog got away. He then took him into custody.—Mr. Burcham: Were you in uniform at the time?—Constable: No; I was dressed as I am now, as a mechanic; but I told him I was a constable, and had orders to take all dogs I found loose and unmuzzled in the streets to the station-house.—Mr. Burcham: That won't do. I have no evidence before me to show that the prisoner knew you were a policeman.—Constable: But the orders of Sir Richard Mayne are that we should perform this duty in private clothes, and in the sight of constables in uniform.—Mr. Burcham: All I have to say is, if police constables are to do such kind of work they must do it as police constables, and in uniform. Your telling him you were a constable was not sufficient for the prisoner to believe you, therefore I shall order him to be discharged.—Constable: I have taken some hundreds of dogs in the same way, and my authority has seldom been disputed.

**THE BETHNAL-GREEN BIRD FAIR.**—At Worship-street, on Monday, three cases of creating obstruction in Hare-street, Bethnal-green, and causing an interruption to the holding of Divine service in St. Matthias's Church, came before Mr. Ellison. About a twelvemonth ago the noise arising from the carrying on of sales on Sunday mornings of rabbits, pigeons, hedgehogs, &c., outside St. Matthias's Church, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, was found to occasion such a serious interruption to Divine service as to call for the interposition of the Bishop of London, who addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Police on the subject, recommending that some measures should be adopted for its suppression. Subsequently, all men found carrying on sales in Hare-street on Sunday mornings were taken into custody and brought before the magistrate at this court. Mr. Newton, before whom most of the offenders were charged, expressed his determination to increase the penalties until a diminution of the practice was observable; and a few weeks since it was stated that the course adopted had produced the desired effect, no attempt having been made for some time to infringe the law. On Sunday, however, the police found that the practice had been revived, and on Monday three hawkers, who gave the names of George Bedford, William Macklin, and Richard Reeves were charged before Mr. Ellison with the offence. Evidence of it having been adduced, Macklin and Bedford were fined 20s. each, with the alternative of fourteen days' improvement, and Reeves 10s. or ten days.

**A NEW PHASE OF THE DOG QUESTION.**—At the Greenwich Police Court, on Tuesday, upon Mr. Maude taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Morison, solicitor, of the Greenwich-road, made application for his Worship's assistance under the following circumstances.—The applicant said that he unfortunately resided close to the police-station, and for some time past, night and day, he had been disturbed by the howling of the captured dogs confined at the station. There was an elderly and sick lady residing in the same house, and they had put up with the nuisance, hoping that the order of Sir R. Mayne would have expired on Aug. 31. He had spoken to the superintendent of police upon the subject, but the nuisance continued, and he had now to ask for a summons. Mr. Maude said he thought the remedy would be by a civil action and not by indictment; the keeping of strange dogs would necessarily occasion a great noise, but could they not be removed to some other part of the station? Mr. Superintendent Griffin said in that case it would be only removing them to other person's premises. They were now kept under the only free covered place there was at the station, and their number was gradually decreasing. Formerly they had as many as thirty dogs in a day tied up, but now there were not more than three or four—

not more than were to be found in many private houses. Mr. Morison suggested that while the dogs were in the keeping of the police they should be muzzled, as in that state their howling would be somewhat suppressed. Mr. Griffin said that he had no power to order the dogs to be kept muzzled. They were tied up, and had water and biscuit supplied them, with a man to keep them quiet. Mr. Morison said all the man did was to holla at the dogs, give them a "bashing," and so increase the howling. Mr. Griffin promised to do all he could to render the keeping of the dogs as little a nuisance as possible in the future.

**EFFECTS OF THIEVES' LITERATURE.**—George Pascall, a boy about fourteen, was charged before Mr. Ellison with having stolen two sacks from his employers' premises. A police constable of the G division deposed that he watched the prisoner as he left the works of Messrs. Borwick and Sons, at the corner of Bunhill-row, Chiswell-street. Suspecting him from his appearance, he stopped and searched the prisoner, and removed from beneath his waistcoat a couple of sacks similar to those used by Messrs. Borwick in their business; he also found in the pocket of the prisoner's coat a publication entitled "The Boys of England," and two headed "Tales of Highwaymen; or, Life on the Road," illustrating in glowing colours the kind of life led and the heroic deeds done by such men as Captain Macheath and Dick Turpin. Mr. Robert Borwick identified the sacks as being the property of the firm, and worth 2s. 6d. He did not wish to press the charge against the prisoner, who, he believed, had been led away by reading such publications as those found on him. The prisoner had nothing to say in answer to the charge; in fact, he seemed to treat it almost as a joke. Mr. Ellison said he supposed prisoner was anxious to become acquainted with the interior of a gaol, and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction. During that time he would only be fed on bread and water, and perhaps that punishment would send him out a sadder and wiser boy. Mr. Ellison, then addressing Inspector Fife, of the G division, said that the publications found on the prisoner had been handed up to him, and on looking over the same he found that there was neither name nor address of the printer; the publishing office was 147, Fleet-street, but that was all; and he, Mr. Ellison, bearing in mind the mischievous and corrupting effects the reading of such publications produced on the youth of this country, desired that Inspector Fife would bring the omission he had mentioned in the publication under the notice of the Commissioners of the City Police, in order that steps might be taken to prosecute the printer for the same, as under the 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 12, sec. 2, the printer was liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for every copy sold.

**JUSTICES' JUSTICE.**—Last Saturday a young man named Liver was brought before the county justices at Lancaster, charged with entering a field to gather mushrooms and doing damage to the amount of a penny. A witness was called to prove that the lad was in a certain field picking up mushrooms twenty yards from the field gate. The accused denied that he had been in prosecutor's field, and called a witness, who swore that he had not been further than two or three yards from the gate. The magistrates, however, sentenced the lad to fourteen days' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle. A fortnight ago a farmer was brought before the same Bench charged with assaulting a boy who had been gathering mushrooms in his field. The lad bore traces of the violent treatment he had received—his face was severely bruised, and both his arms swollen with blows from a heavy stick—and it was proved that the poor lad was found in the lane weak and almost unable to walk from the effects of the assault. The same Bench that sent a youth to prison for damaging a field to the amount of 1d. fined the farmer 1s. for a violent, and, as the chairman described it, unjustifiable assault. After the farmer got his summons for the assault, he took out another against the lad charging him with damaging a fence, and the lad had to pay 1s. and costs, in addition to the severe thrashing he got.—At the divisional Petty Sessions at Thorpe, Essex, on Monday, before Messrs. F. M. Nichols and F. Foaker, Geo. Baalam, aged sixty, by trade a bricklayer, of St. Oysth, was summoned for non-payment of £4 6s., arrears under a justice's order calling upon him to pay 2s. per week towards the support of his grandchildren. The information was laid by Mr. D. Mustard, who is clerk to the board as well as to the Bench. The defence was inability to pay. Baalam said, being an old man, his earnings were very precarious; that he already maintained one grandchild, the offspring of a son who had been drowned; that he was now in debt in consequence of attempting to keep up the payments; and he put in an influential signed memorial expressing an opinion that the man was unable to pay 2s. per week. It also appeared that some months ago an execution was put into the man's house; but his goods were not worth 30s., and, rather than the poor old man should go to prison, a friend lent him the money to pay the execution out. Defendant now submissively prayed the magistrates to show a merciful consideration towards him, for he assured them that he should be glad to support all his grandchildren if he had the means of doing so. The chairman (Mr. Nichols) said he considered the order was not out of proportion to the defendant's means, and the amount, with 10s. costs, must be paid, or in default execution would issue.

**A STALE "DODGE."**—A retired Sheffield cutlery-dealer, named Noyland, went to Dorchester for the purpose of seeing the races, and became acquainted with a man of very gentlemanly exterior, who informed him that he had lately come into a large fortune, and intended giving a portion of it away in charity to the deserving poor of Sheffield, Leeds, and some other towns. He was, however, in this difficulty, that, being a comparative stranger to these towns, he scarcely knew how he was to distribute the money amongst those who were in want of it most. Mr. Noyland, implicitly believing the stranger's story, told him that he came from Sheffield and that he would be most happy to give him the benefit of his experience. At this the stranger was delighted, and told Mr. Noyland that if he would stay in Dorchester that night he would accompany him to Sheffield on the following day. This was agreed to, and Mr. Noyland was taken by the

wealthy stranger to a first-class hotel, where his creature comforts were attended to in a way which caused him to think "high things" of the stranger's wealth. About this time another man appeared upon the scene, who represented himself as coming from Leeds. On being told by the benevolent stranger that he intended distributing some of his fortune amongst the poor of his town, the Leeds man (?) graciously undertook to do that kind office for him, and, as a guarantee of his respectability, he pulled out a roll of notes from one of his pockets, Noyland, on hearing this, said he would save the gentleman from any trouble in distributing his charity in Sheffield by doing it himself; and, though at that time he had not much money about him, on their arrival at Sheffield he would take £200 out of a bank there to show that he, too, was a man of respectability and position. This was agreed to, and the three went to Sheffield. Noyland repaired at once to the Sheffield Bank, and drew out £200 in notes. He afterwards met the two strangers at the Station Hotel, where an agreement was drawn up as to the way in which the amount (£400) which the wealthy stranger intended giving away in the town should be distributed. A sixpenny stamp was required, the gentleman said, to make the agreement legal; and stranger No. 2 went out to purchase one, but before doing so he placed his roll of notes (which were probably "flash") into a hat as a guarantee of his good faith. In a little time he returned, saying that he could not find a shop in which stamps were sold. Mr. Noyland at once volunteered to get a stamp, and was about going out for that purpose, when stranger No. 1 asked him to leave his £200 behind as a guarantee of his good faith. This he did, and, as might be expected, when he returned with the stamp, the two strangers and his notes were missing. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the police; but no tidings either of the notes or the strangers have been discovered.

**CRIME IN FRANCE.**—According to the last official return giving the statistics of crime in France, it seems that, out of a population slightly above 38,000,000—among which there are 48,000 more women than men—of 4551 criminals convicted of serious offences, 3853 belonged to the male, and only 698 to the female sex. Crimes against the person amounted to 1777, and those against property to 1899; consequently, crimes against the State, such as smuggling, coining, smugling, conspiracy, disturbance of public order, press offences, &c., must have been nearly 900 in number. Of those convicted of crimes against the person 191 were adjudged guilty of murder, 201 of infanticide, 6 of homicide, and 115 of manslaughter. Six of the foregoing murders were committed by criminals under twenty-one years of age. It seems that throughout the whole of France there were 27,000 individuals convicted of crimes and misdemeanours involving imprisonment during the year, and that of these 19,000 were adults and 8000 under age. Among the juvenile criminals, 600 were orphans without either father or mother; 82 were between nine and ten years of age, 394 between ten and eleven, 1100 between eleven and thirteen, 2000 between thirteen and fifteen, and 2200 between fifteen and seventeen. Between nineteen and twenty-one they were under 500.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

**BANKRUPTS.**—H. FULLER, Strand, editor.—W. E. PITTOCK, Deal, tailor.—E. SPOKER, Bethnal-green, cabinet-maker.—A. A. CAMPBELL, St. Luke's, commission agent.—T. POTTERSON, Balham New-road, builder.—F. BRACHER, Old Jewry, tailor.—C. SAUNDERS, Leytonstone, builder.—G. FISHER, Tottenham, shoemaker.—F. SHILTON, Plumstead, fitter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—J. ROUSFIELD, Forest-hill, tobacconist.—A. ORUK, Hammersmith, licensed victualler.—T. CLARK, Wandsworth, coal merchant.—W. SEDGLEY, Banbury.—H. WEST, Commercial-road, brewer.—G. P. A. ROBINSON, Hackney, pawnbroker.—R. BISHOP, North Bow.—J. CRAYVEN, Jew, Kensington, grocer.—G. T. BARKER, Hutton-gardens, travelling-bag maker.—J. J. MICHELL, Brixton-road, provision merchant.—J. C. HARDING, Islington.—A. H. HUGHES, New North-road, book-dealer.—S. KESTON, Holloway, carpenter.—G. COOK, Gray's-inn-road.—E. GOODALL, Handacre, grocer.—W. ALLIN, Perry Barr, farmer.—E. MORLEY, Stratford-on-Avon, Baptist minister.—F. M. WARD, Nottingham, professor of music.—G. EVANS, Fawcett, miller.—W. T. LEWIS, South, auctioneer.—E. BROOKS, Bath, baker.—J. WALLBANK, Leeds, grocer.—K. T. ODDY, Bradford, ropemaker.—W. SILVERMAN, Fockington, attorney.—W. C. HOULDSWORTH, Manchester, commission agent.—W. K. ROEBUCK, Manchester, wine merchant.—G. H. EDWARDS, Keaton, Croydon, lodging-house keeper.—F. LUTHER, Newcastle-on-Tyne, licensed victualler.—G. K. LAFFORT, Salford, artist.—N. HUDSON, Halifax, dealer in smallware.—H. SIRON, Sheffield, tobacconist.—J. RICHARDSON, Sheffield, labourer.—T. USTLE, Dearham, grocer.—J. WILDE, Huddersfield, watchmaker.—W. HAMSHIRE, Huddersfield, mason.—J. HALL, Huddersfield, butcher.—F. PARKER, Huddersfield, tailor.—J. H. GODDER, Eastwood, draper.—B. WHEATLEY, Bulper, joiner.—J. CROFTON, Bath, dress-maker.—S. CROFTON, Bath, servant.—J. INGLIS, Newark-on-Trent, fishmonger.—G. CHAWFORD, Southwell.—E. THOMAS, Farnborough, surveyor.—W. P. MOS, Stamford, butcher.—R. DUTTON, Oldbury, painter.—C. DUTTON, Oldbury, puddler.—H. HARDY, Repton, Repton, coal merchant.—G. ELLIS, Little Bytham, coal merchant.—J. WELLOCK, Burton-on-Trent, druggan manufacturer.—W. BARLOW, Leeds, pork butcher.—J. HINCHLEY, Chesterfield, tailor.—H. FLINCH, Redhill, manager to a licensed victualler.—J. CROSLIE, Burnley, painter.—W. SPILSBURY, Hanley, photographer.—G. JONES, Leycester, farmer.—J. JOHNSON, Warrington, joiner.—J. SCURFIE, Leycester, innkeeper.—B. Y. BARKER, York, gardener.—E. KIRKMAN, Raddington, licensed victualler.—J. HIGGINS, Stoke-on-Trent, clerk.—W. AKHURST, Nottingham, juxta-Sittingbourne, licensed victualler.—G. HALL, Rotherham, beerhouse-keeper.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

**BANKRUPTS.**—S. DEBONNAIRE, Hackney, carpet-planter.—A. D. DE LAVERGNE, Burywater, general agent.—A. C. EDWARDS, Deptford, shipwright.—W. EDWARDS, Victoria PARK, gunmaker.—T. FLUTTER, Guildford, grocer.—J. C. HARDING, Islington, surveyor.—L. HANAU, Wandsworth-road.—J. E. HOGAN, Hoxton, schoolmaster.—E. N. HUDSON, Clarendon, promoter of a public company.—J. INGHAM, Hackney-road, licensed victualler.—G. PENTON, Barns, painter.—G. POOLE, Camberwell, sign-writer.—T. SCOTT, Greenwich, horticultural engineer.—E. WIDJON, jun., Everton, butcher.—A. W. SEAR, Hampstead, artist.—G. TILLY, King's-cross, licensed victualler.—J. TITHEBRIE, Wandsworth, painter.—J. WARD, Brunswick-square, draper.—C. J. WARD, Bethnal-green, licensed victualler.—J. ABBOTT and J. PRYOR, Newport Pagnell.—W. ADAMS, Broughton, Salford, auctioneer.—J. CARVER, Wellington, builder.—W. F. ADAMSON, Plymouth, bootmaker.—W. BEVAN, Trevelin, innkeeper.—T. SUCKLEY, Chiswick, cotton-dealer.—P. CLOUGH, West Gorton, brewer.—M. COHEN, Birmingham, general factor.—C. COCHRANE, Manchester, joiner.—R. COPE, Uxeter, grocer.—W. DAVIES, Allwren Claydon, plasterer.—J. ELLIOTT, Leicester.—G. EVANS, Peasley, miller.—G. EVANS, Newport, Monmouthshire.—J. EVANS, Merthyr Tydfil, innkeeper.—J. FORSTER, Darlington, grocer.—G. GALLAGHER, Treherbert, tailor.—F. HANLON, Liverpool, civil engineer.—G. HANLON, Liverpool, civil engineer.—E. HOLLINGS, Methley, tanner.—J. JOHNSON, Peckington, plumber.—A. JUNG, Newcastle-on-Tyne, tailor.—G. LAMMAN, Birmingham, contractor.—R. LLOYD, Lough, coal-dealer.—T. LAWLEY, Birmingham, greengrocer.—J. METCALFE, Blackburn, general dealer.—W. and S. J. MILL, Woking, baker.—J. G. NEWTON, Stapleton, market gardener.—N. PAINE, Aylesbury, wheelwright.—T. W. PICKLES, Bristol, clockmaker.—A. SCOTT, Leicester, saddler.—J. KENNEDY, Castleford, druggist.—G. ROBINSON, Warrington, cartwright.—S. SALTER, 3 ring, licensed victualler.—T. SCALFE, Knaresborough, butcher.—J. WRIGHTSON, Darlington, beerhouse-keeper.—J. SLEEMAN, Redruth, miner.—S. SMANT, Chalfont-hill, insurance agent.—W. TYERS, Nottingham, builder.—W. J. MULLINS, Tynning, Had stock, beerhouse-keeper.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—W. JONES, Grange-gate, merchant.—J. M'ANDREW, Glasgow, commission agent.—J. M'QUEEN, Kilwinning, clothier.—M. SMITH, or M. KIL, Cadder, grocer.



London : Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street,  
in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex,  
by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.